BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

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VOL. XX. - NO. 5.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

Hill's Hand Seen in the Work of New York Delegates.

Letter of Withdrawal Expected from Cleveland-Wisconsin Democrats.

Gen, Palmer in the Field-Manley of Maine on Deck.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 .- The Democratic State committee met in room 9 of the Hoffman House at noon, today, and called the State convention to be held at Albany,

The meeting was brief and business like, as no opposition was made to the time and place named. The corridors of the hotel were througed with Democratic politicians prior to the meeting of the committee.

There seemed to be a general opinion that the delegates to the Chicago rational con-vention would be a unit, and that their choice for a presidential candidate would be United States Senator David B. Hill.
Senator Hill was at the hotel, but he did

not come down into the corridors.

He received all visitors in his apart. ments on the second floor. The four districts of Kings county which were supposed to favor Cleveland are now said to be for Hill, and the Albany district is the only one which it is said may elect other

than Hill delegates.

The selection of "Tony" Brady as State

from that district will be for Hill.

All the arguments against the calling of an early convention seems to have had no effect on Senator Hill and other leaders who insist on an early convention, and do not fear that such a convention will militate against Hill's

The date is anti-Cleveland. While the ex-governor has let it be understood that he is in the city simply for the purpose of attending the reception to be tendered him by the Manhattan Club tonight, it is known that he has conferred with the local Democratic leaders regarding the political

A conference of leaders and committee men was held before the meeting of the committee concerning ways and means of controlling boards of supervisors at the

The meeting of the committee was very brief and the only business regularly transacted and which was made public was the adoption of the following call, on the mo-tion of Senator McCarthy of Brooklyn:

ion of Senator McCarthy of Brooklyn:

"The Democratic electors of the several Assembly districts of the State of New York are requested to choose three delegates from each of said districts to attend the State convention to be held at Harmann's Bleecker Hall, in the city of Albany, on Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock noon, to select the usual number of delegates to which New York is entitled to represent the State at the national Democratic convention to be held in the city of Chicago on the 21st of June next.

June next.
"By order of the committee.
"Edward Murphy, chairman.
"Sam'l A. Beardsley, secretary."

MANLEY OF MAINE

Frankly Announces His Candidacy for Seat in Congress. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25.-Postmaster

James H. Manley of this city issued the following "open letter" today: AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 23, 1892. MY DEAB MR. PEARSON—I have received your

the Republican nomination for Congress from this district and that I am a candidate simply to defeat Gov. Burleigh has been extensively circulated. This statement has been made for a purpose, but I need

not assure you of its absolute falsity.

I have frankly announced my candidacy and I as frankly say that I should like the nomination. to decide are: Who will best represent the interests

of the district? Who will best serve, in this position, the Republican party? I am content to leave to the Republicans of the third district the decision of I have faith in their good judgment, and in their

verdict I shall cheerfully acquiesce; if it be against me, I shall loyally abide the result, and give the nominee my best support. If the verdict shall be in my favor, it will be my ambition to be faithful to

the trusts confided to me.

I should not prize the nomination unless it came to me as the deliberate judgment of the Republicans of the third district.

You are aware that I have neither the taste no

official duties will be spent in conducting, as chair man of the Republican State committee, the coming campaign, which will be a memorable one in the listory of the party, and which will require the Instory of the party, and which will require the united efforts of all Republicans to ensure victory. The success of the party is paramount to the gratification of any man's personal ambition. I am, sincerely yours,

Hon. W. H. Pearson, Vassalboro, Me.

WILL CLEVELAND WITHDRAW? Quoted as Saying That New York State

Is Against Rim. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27 .- The history of the secret and most recent political move-ment in this State told now for the first time, confirms in every particular the story published the other day that ex-President Cleveland has contemplated for some time writing a letter announcing his withdrawal as a possible candidate for the Presidential ination by the Democrats.

That he still intends to write such a letter s believed by some of his friends. They will not be surprised if it is made public within three weeks. Two weeks ago, in the city of New York,

of an agreement was reached to consider

what could be done in the way of making a

fight for the control of the New York dele-

At the very first meeting Mr. Cleveland's

friends were dismayed by the statement

gation to the national convention.

political junta had to overcome.

friends.

there was a conference of some of the most half structure, places his loss at \$7000: inprominent Cleveland men in the State. surance, \$5500. They met at a dinner given in honor of Judge Herrick of this city. Since then other meetings have been held

All of the people in the two houses escaped. Many of them, however, were in different parts of the State, and a sort

\$2000, insurance \$1500.

few would undertake.

MONTT PERSONALLY INVITED.

Harrison Has no Feeling Against the

Chilian Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- While it is not

together improbable that Chili may

change her diplomatic representative at

day that this government has taken no steps

whatever looking to that end.

That President Harrison has no feeling against Minister Montt is shown by the fact that he has sent him a personal invitation to attend the state dinner to be given at the

White House next Tuesday in honor of the

ESCAPED IN NIGHT-CLOTHES.

Four Families Made Homeless-Loss

Will Reach \$10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27 .- A fire at

owned by John H. Ash, and the four-tene-

Four families were made homeless and

vhatever looking to that end.

GRIDIRON'S FINEST.

Famous Club at the Capital Outdid All

There was no explicit agreement that a Its Previous Dinners. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-The seventh an to see what could be done; what the prosiversary dinner of the Gridiron Club, given pects were of getting at least a sufficient onight in the large ballroom of the Arlingnumber of delegates to refute the claims of the friends of Hill, that New York was n, eclipsed all its predecessors in the num ber and distinction of invited guests, among whom were the President and all the memnanimously for his nomination as presibers of the cabinet except Messrs. Blaine.

Tracy and Wanamaker, and also in the elegance of the dinner itself and all its that Mr. Cleveland so far despaired of suc cess that he was then thinking of with-To at least one personal friend here in Albany he was reported to have said that the whole State seemed to be against him. They sent to the ex-president and begged him not to write a letter, at any rate until they could look over the ground.

The flow of wit and song and the outpour of sparkling impromptu speeches, beginning almost with the first course, continued throughout the evening until the hour of midnight brought them to a close.

Besides the President and Secretaries Foster, Noble, Rusk and Elkins and Attorney-General Miller, there were the following guests, together with others of less prominence: Gen. Schofield, Com, Schley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senators Hawley, Manderson, Blackburn, Gibson of Maryland, Casey and Dubois, Representatives Reed, Boutelle, Springer, Harter, Cockran, Duborrow, Weadock, Raynor, Allen, Caruth and O'Ferrali, J. Russell Young, George W. Boyd and R. A. Park of the Pennsylvania railroad, H. W. Fuller of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Sen. Felix Agnus, H. B. Moorehead, Edward Beddee, Hugh Hastings and others. He took their advice and went to Louisi-Then began a time of activity with his The first public manifestation of this was the publication of the letter in the club paper of the Reform Club of New York, signed by E. Ell-ry Anderson, protesting against the holding of an early State convention.

Hon, J. E. Walker in Sunday School. Since then Cleveland men have been holding secret conferences in most of the cities of the State, and, presumably, in some of the country towns, and comparing notes as to what they can do at the primaries.

Mr. Cleveland has been quoted as advising them that if the majority of the party WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. - Representative know; is a member of the Baptist church, in good standing, and very much interested in Mr. Cleveland has been quoted as advising them that if the majority of the party seems to be against him they must not seek to create any factional differences, as he is too good a Democrat not to be willing, cheerfully, to bow to the will of that majority

A gentleman who has the very best sources of political information in this to create any factional differences, as he is too good a Democrat not to be willing, cheerfully, to bow to the will of that majority

State says that he is confident Mr. Cleve-land will write and publish his letter of withdrawal from the presidential race within three weeks.

He says the feeling of Mr. Cleveland is that nothing should be done which might by any means tend to disrupt the party, and that he will insist upon his friends follow-ing his advice. A CABINET STRUGGLE.

Cleveland.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.-A meeting of

Democratic editors of southern Illinois was

held at East St. Louis yesterday for the pur-

pose of affecting an organization for the coming campaign. The meeting was largely

Estimate of Wisconsin Democrats.

Hill Leading in West Virginia.

Democratic State executive committee met here today and selected Parkersburg and

22 HOURS IN AN OPEN BOAT.

ful Peril-40 Hours Without Food.

President Harrison Not Easily Convinced of Peace. PALMER IF NECESSARY.

But Illinois Democracy Generally Favors Refused to Believe the Chilians Had Apologized Satisfactorily.

> Was Persuaded at Last to Accept the Pacific Assurances.

coming campaign. The meeting was largely attended, not only by newspaper men, but also by a large number of candidates for positions on the Democratic State ticket.

Gen. John C. Black, commissioner of pensions under the Cleveland administration, now a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, made an address, as did Secretary Hindrichsen of the Democratic State central committee.

The expression of opinion in and about the meeting was that the Illinois Democracy is in favor of the renomination of Cleveland for president.

The Palmer movement was not generally believed to be in conflict with the Cleveland sentiment in the State, but the expression was general that the delegation can be easily instructed for Palmer if that is desirable.

Pacific Assurances.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Once more President Harrison and Secretary of State Blaine has come off victorious.

That is the inside meaning of the President's message to Congress today announcing that "this turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people."

Had the President frankly expressed the state of his feelings he would have said: "This turn in the affair is very distasteful to me, no matter how pleased Mr. Blaine has come off victorious.

That is the inside meaning of the President's message to Congress today announcing that "this turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people."

Had the President frankly expressed the state of his feelings he would have said: "This turn in the affair is very distasteful to me, no matter how pleased Mr. Blaine

o expression of Hill sentiment was heard. may be that he has at last compelled me to

It was the consensus of opinion, from which there was no dissent, that Illinois on the present issues, both national and State, is more Democratic than Republican.

The party is well organized throughout the State, and in excellent condition for an Mr. Blaine has checkmated the President, and to prevent himself from being swept Mr. Blaine simply forced the hand of his official superior and placed him in a posi-tion where nothing was left to him except CHICAGO, Jan 28.—Chicago Democrats to do as the secretary of state wished.

This is what is made clear by the ending

drift of presidential sentiment among the Eastern leaders, more so than they had of the Chilian incident. Now that all danger of war has passed committeeman from the Albany district, it is said, is an assurance that the delegates from that district will be for Hill.

anticipated owing to the mystery herotofore enveloping the movements of Senators the Southern Hill. Gorman and Brice, who seem to be Pacific to the North Atlantic oceans, one Pacific to the North Atlantic oceans, one can with safety, and without being deemed "unpatriotic," show how closely the "patriotism" of the President was intertwined with the personal ambition of Benjamin Harrison.

Hill, Gorman and Brice, who seem to be running things. It is generally conceded that the senatorial trinity know what they would like to do, but they have yet to demonstrate whether they can do it.

Rarely have they failed when the machinery has been available, yet Chairman Wall of the Wisconsin State committee who passed through the city yesterday, takes the ground that the delegates to the convention will decline to submit to the dictation of New York. He says unhesitatingly that Mr. Hill cannot be nominated. "Can Mr. Cleveland?" he was asked. "That is another question. It requires two-thirds of the delegates to nominate, and they can never be rounded up by Senator Hill and his friends." It was stated in these despatches vester day that there was some surprise expressed in certain quarters when it was known that he propositions received from Chili on Tuesday were declared to be entirely un satisfactory to the administration, while on Wednesday these propositions were all that could be desired, and would be accepted by the administration, although even as late as last night it was current gossip that the PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 29.-The President Was Not Satisfied,

and had only given a grudging and half reuctant consent to accept the apology made

July 26 as the place and time for the State convention. Delegates to the national convention will be selected by congress district conventions, to be held on June 1 in each district. Among the visiting Democrats out of 20 selected at random, Cleveland was the choice of 5, Hill of 11, Whitney of 1. Gorman of 3. Senator Hill is becoming very popular among the leaders, and his name is spoken as a presidential preference oftener among the masses than any other.

When Minister Pereira's despatch to Minister Egan was considered at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Blaine declared that the apology was ample and Brave Nantucket Life Savers Rescue comprehensive, that Chili had done every thing the United States could expect, and Seven Wrecked Seamen After Frightthat it ought to be promptly accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered, so that the But the President was not satisfied. De-

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 26.—The brave rescue of seven men from a schooner stranded on Great Rip shoal last Thursday is the latest gailant deed of the Coskata spite the fact that there were frequent expressions of regret, that the Matta note was unconditionally withdrawn, while a full offer of reparation was made, the details of which were to be left to our Keeper Chase hastily collected his crew Keeper Chase hastily collected his creative than the vessel was discovered, and the Supreme Court, and that Chili, in every way possible, showed that she was anxious way possible, showed that she was anxious way possible. They reached the dismantled schooner shortly before 11 o'clock.

She proved to be the H. P. Kirkham of Liverpool, N. S., of 186 tons, from Halifax to New York, with dry and picked fish.

The seven men clinging to the rigging were quickly taken off, and at 11 o'clock that started on their return.

way possible, showed that sne was anxious to maintain friendly relations with this country, the President still held out, and declared that the terms of the Chilan apology were not satisfactory and could not be accepted.

The discussion on this point was carried finally

on with great earnestness and finally was intense. The wind had breezed lead ahead.

It is surfloat was deep in the water the little surfloat was deep in the water the President and against Mr. Blaine. the President and against Mr. Blaine.

At 5 p, m. the anchor was deep in the water vith her freight of 14 men.

At 5 p, m. the anchor was dropped that he wearied men at the oars might rest.

After a short respite they resumed their erilous voyage, and after rowing all right eached 'Sconset at 10 o'clock Friday fore-But on Tuesday it was different. Mr. Blaine had nearly every member of the cabinet with him and the President was

oractically alone.

The cabinet adjourned without any de-During the 22 hours of fearful struggle. ision having been reached as to whether During the 22 hours of fearful struggle, two men being constantly employed in bailing, the half-frozen men felt their feet once more on solid land.

For 40 hours they had not tasted food.
The praises of the brave Coskata crew are sung on every hand, and the captain and crew of the wrecked schooner speak of it as a wonderfully daring achievement that few would undertake. The Reply from Chili

should be declared satisfactory or not. Later in the day, when the despatch had been written out in extense and mem-bers of the cabinet had a further and fuller opportunity to study its contents, every member of the cabinet, with but one excep tion, agreed with Mr. Blaine that the answer was perfectly satisfactory and ought to be

accepted by the President without a word That was a personal opinion, which had not been formally expressed in cabinet meeting or to the President. It was owing to this disagreement in the cabinet that such an air of mystery was maintained about the despatch on Tuesday, and why the President refused to officially announce

even the receipt of the despatch.

As it was known, however, that the despatch had been received while its contents were being jealously guarded, it was naturally believed that it was not satisfactory, a belief strengthened by certain expressions emanating from high sources.

Mr. Blaine was an angry man on Tuesday evening. For some months he has had to orcibly restrain the President from declaring war on the spot. His policy of delay seemed to be rewarded with success, and a Chicopee Falls early this morning caused a triumph for his diplomacy was to be re-\$10,000 loss of property. The two story and a half wooden building on Sheridan st. desire for a military administration, threatened at one blow to destroy all his skilfully

ment house adjoining were burned to the ground. John O'Flaherty loses about conceived schemes.

Mr. Blaine knew that unless he acted with great promptness the last chance for peace would be gone. He seized the bull by the their furniture and clothing was a complete lorns, took the chances of having a row loss. Ash. who owned the two-story-and-a with Harrison which could not be patched up and acted with his old time energy and audacity. Mr. Blaine was determined to let the

er night clothes. The cause of the fire is an apology in good faith, knowing that when this fact became public all talk of war would

Vanish in the Air. He selected Mr. Blount, the chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, as his medium through which the information should reach the country.

It has already been related that Mr. Blount was summoned to the State Department yesterday morning by Mr. Blaine and there told of the nature of the reply received from Chili. Mr. Blaine did more than that. He put in the hands of Mr. Blount a copy of the despatch and allowed him to read it so that he might be in a position to pass judgment as to whether the apology was satis factory and all that the case demanded.

the despatch Mr. Blaine took very good pains to assure him that he need not in any way regard the communication as confi dential. Clever Mr. Blaine knew only too well

that as soon as Mr. Blount got within hailing distance of the first member of the foreign affairs committee he would tell him the all-important news, and that in half an hour the glad tidings would be all over the Capitol, known to every newspaper man and read in every afternoon paper before dark. The scheme worked to a T. Mr. Blount

did just what was expected of him. The news went all over the country, and before nightfall every one regarded the Chilian incident as closed, that is every Walker, as a great many of his constituents one, except one man. know, is a member of the Baptist church, in That one man was Benjamin Harrison. whose breast was still surging over with

whose breast was still surging over with long-suppressed patriotism.

The President was simply furious.
If the President possessed autocratic powers, and the United States had a Siberian attachment, Mr. Blaine would by this time simply have a number and be on his way to Siberia in chains.

The President was not only enraged with

Mr. Blaine, but with every member of his cabinet, as they had all deserted him and gone over to the Blaine standard for the

members of the cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Blaine, who had said his little say and had no further purpose to worry, spent a pretty lively day in Wrestling with Their Chief.

They pointed out to him that after what An International Bank Scheme to Chili had done the country would never sanction a declaration of war and that it would be an act of fatalism for the President to now try and crowa Chili into doing Democratic Policy Outlined on the anything more than she has already done. But every atom of stubbornness, of which the President possesses more than his full allowance, came into play. The President

say that Chili owed an apology to the United States, and tendered it.

examined.

The inquiries of the free coinage men re-That was the burden of the President's lated chiefly to whether or not the fall in

wanted the peace preserved.

No; the President was not to be con
No. The President was not to be con
No. Williams of Massachusetts, an anti-

Apology couched in different language.

It is now known that last evening the cabinet did not know what the President destroying confidence in the ability of this intended to do. They feared he would re- country to make good its promises to refuse to listen to reason.

Evidently a night's reflection brought him

to his senses, and when today they were officially informed of the tenor of his message, they were immensely relieved.

Thus endeth the Chilian affair and the "patriotism" of Benjamin Harrison.
A. MAURICE LOW,

CONFESSED A SERIOUS CRIME.

Edgar O. Church and A. P. Moore of Providence Admit Forging a Check for a Small Amount.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.-Edgar O. Church and Albertus P. Moore confessed a high crime in the District Court today, which was committed for a very small Moore, who was a clerk for Starkweather

& Williams, wholesale druggists here, was given several checks, one of which was for \$28.49 and made payable to Miss Mary E. Moore pocketed this check and took it to his friend Church, a highly connected

young man. Church said he could write a fine hand. and he endorsed the check, forging Miss Peck's name. He then presented the check at the Roger

Williams National Bank, but the teller rewilliams National Bank, but the teller refused to pay unless he indorsed it with his own name also.

Then Church signed the fictitious name of Edward F. Golden, and was paid the small sum called for on the face of the check.

Church retained \$2.49 for his service, and paid the balance over to Moore.

The detectives worked on the case since that time, and today had such conclusive evidence that both young men made a full confession in court.

confession in court.

They were each bound over to the High Criminal Court in \$1000.

FIVE O'CLOCK BILL DEAD. The Father of the Measure Practically

Abandons It. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.-An effort was made in the General Assembly today to take up the bill to close the polls at 5 o'clock on election days, but as Gov. Ladd sill the matter went over. The bill will be called up early next week, and its inefinite postponement will be voted. The committee on judiciary of the House

The committee on judiciary of the House do not want it longer on its files, and one member or another will be compelled to place it before the House.

The father of the measure has already abandoned the bill, and in place thereof has taken the initial steps to have the Assembly authorize the town which he represents—East Providence—to keep the polls over wall 8 c'olock. open until 8 o'clock.

CENTURY OF PATENTS. Commissioner Simonds Submits His Re-

port to Congress. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Commissioner of Patents Simonds made his annual report to Congress today. It illustrates by tables and graphic charts the history of patent grantng by years and States from 1790 to 1890, the first century of the history of the patent

It contains a strong presentation of the effect of the patented inventions upon the development of all the industries of the country, including the agricultural, and of he benefits flowing to all classes of the

the benefits flowing to all classes of the people.

The commissioner makes a strong plea for additional room for the patent office clerical force, and shows that while the sanitary authorities agree that 4200 cubic feet of air is necessary for each person in a room with ordinary ventilation for two consecutive hours of occupancy, under the present conditions the cubic feet of space per occupant working seven hours is only 316. These conditions cannot but result in destroying or seriously impairing the health of all who are compelled to submit to them. In view of the marvellous pace with which the inventive genius of America is advancing, and the consequent increase in the work of the bureau, additional help is shown to be an urgent necessity. hown to be an urgent necessity

work of the bureau, additional help is shown to be an urgent necessity.

The commissioner recommends several amendments to the patent law. Among them the following are of the most importance: Providing that a patent shall not expire with the expiration of a prior foreign patent; compelling applicants to take action every six months, and no patent to live more than 20 years after the date of the original application; requiring licenses to make or use an invention to be recorded; allowing aliens to file caveats; relegating interference contests to the courts; providing that no damages for infringement shall be recovered except such as accrue within six years next prior to bringing suit, and allowing the registry of trade marks which are used in commerce between the States.

A Preacher Convicted of Arson SALEM, Jan. 30.-In the Superior Criminal Court this noon Rev. George A. Andrews of Essex, convicted of burning his store in Essex, April 10, 1891, was sentenced to the State prison for four years. Andrews is a regularly ordained Free

Will Baptist minister, and has been settled as pastor of churches in Thomaston, Rockas paster of churches in Thomason, Acceland and other places in Maine.

He was very successful in his labors at North Cushing, Me., and through his efforts a large church was built in that town.

Andrews has preached in several New Hampshire towns, also in Melrose, Boston, Essex and places in Wisconsin.

issex and places in Wisconsin.

A paper, signed by 130 citizens of Essex, adorsed Andrews as a man of excellent eputation before his arrest.

Rev. Temple Cutler of Essex and other itizens of Essex testified to the general cood reputation of Mr. Andrews in years ast.

Andrews had a serious ill turn in Salem jail tonight, and it is reported that for a short time it was thought he would die.

It is stated that he was stricken with paralysis, but if so the shock must have been slight, as he was reported late tonight to be in a very comfortable condition.

He takes his sentence very hard, which, doubtless, aggravated his sickness.

Arrangements have been made to take him to the State prison on Monday. Family Escaped in Their Night-Clothes. KENNEBUNK, Me., Jan. 30.-Fire last night

Still the President would not yield. The Congressional Hearings on the Silver Question.

Come Before Congress Soon.

would not budge an inch.

He declared that Chili had not made a proper apology, that while Minister Pereira had expressed his regrets and lamented the occurrence, he did not in so many words say that Chili wad an applicant to the words of this Congress on the silver question took place this morning before the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, Mr. Leech, the director of the mint, being

McKinley Act.

the prices of silver and the world's commodi It was useless for his advisers to tell him ties had not been practically contempor that this was a mere play on words, that Chili had really done more than any one could have expected, and that the President had gained every one of his demands.

these had not been practically contemporation for a series of years, and unaffected by any special crop condition, also as to whether or not the present policy under which even the silver had gained every one of his demands.

It was the act of wisdom on his part to close the affair, having come out of it with flying colors, and satisfied alike the persons who were for upholding the dignity of the United States at any cost and those who and demand for silver alone regulated its National Eoard of Trade Offers Substi-

vinced. It was like butting up against a stone wall.

free coinage member, directed his inquiries with the view of showing that under free No argument was of any avail, and noth-coinage other nations would send their siling would satisfy Mr. Harrison except an apology couched in different language.

It is now known that last evening the

question.

Mr. Bartine asked Director Leech for an explanation of the fall in the price of silver in the face of our large purchases.

Mr. Leech said the only one was the increased production and the lack of demand

Leech-Silver would have been

den. eech also said that if we bought all er and paid for it in gold, the silver to to par and stay there as long as No. 11. I pay gold for it.
I overnment was now practically yold for silver, because it was ready and to pay any one gold for notes in purchases of silver, and sought to show that the effect was to make gold dearer, and o its value relative to silver by it the one metal on which everyppended, but Mr. Leech did not cons WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Massachusetts called the Marblehead.

thing depended, but Mr. Leech did not concede this
Mr. Leech, having spoken of India's large
balance of trade, Mr. McKeighan asked if
that, instead of showing prosperity on the
part of India, it did not show that India
sold so cheaply other countries preferred to
buy of rather than sell to her.
Mr. Leech responded that a large
trade balance was generally thought a good
thing for a country.

thing for a country.

Mr. McKeighan propounded this question, which was not satisfactorily answered:

"Why, then, after 1885, when the United States had one of its largest trade balances, did we have to cushion the beams of our ears to carry tramps on?"

WILL NOT BE BOUND.

Congressmen Will Act Independent of Caucus Action. Washington, Jan. 29,-The Democrati aucuses on legislative matters have never peen regarded as absolutely binding o nembers of the House and a talk with a number of Democrats makes it eviden that a caucus determination on the silver estion would have less of binding force than a caucus on almost any other question.

antis" would abide by a decision favorable "antis" would abide by a decision favorable to free silver. A great many men both for and against silver would refuse to go into a caucus unless assured it would not be regarded as binding.

Several members refused to sign the call. Mr. Bland, when asked if he would go into the caucus and abide by its decision, said: "I don't want to be interviewed on that you. I want to wat and see what is done."

"I don't want to be interviewed on that now. I want to wait and see what is done." Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, one of the members of the coinage committee said: "I am going to vote for a free coinage bill in committee and in the House. I propose to vote according to the wishes of my constituents, who elected me on a free silver plank. I believe that I a majority of the caucus should be for free silver, the antisiver men would not be bound by it. "On that question we have an example in the case of Williams and Hoar of Massa chusetts, who would not even abide by the caucus decision on the speakership because of the silver question. I won't vote for any international conference to side-track the issue."

Mr. Lanham of Texas, an earnest free silver man, said: "Before I answer that question I want an answer to this question: Will the anti-silver men abide by the cau-

The manner of response showed Mr. Lanham's own opinion on the question.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, who forced the free silver fight at the first meeting of the coinage committee, said: "The outcome of the caucus will depend entirely on the number of Democrats who go into it. I came here instructed for free silver, and if a free coinage bill is presented in the House I am going to vote for it.

"The Eastern Democrats would not agree to be bound by the caucus action on the silver question, as was evidenced by the action of Messrs. Hoar and Williams of Massachusetts, who refused to vote for Speaker Crisp, a free-coinage man, because he would not pledge himself in writing to throttle silver legislation on this floor. Then how can they expect free-silver men to be so bound?" The manner of response showed Mr. Lan-

WHAT IT MAY AND MAY NOT DO. Bill for the Incorporation of an International Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-Representative Bacon of New York introduced a bill today to carry into effect the recommendation of the international American conference by the incorporation of an international Amer ican bank.

The bill appoints C. N. Bliss of New York. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, An drew Carnegie of Pennsylvania, J. F. Han-som of Georgia, Charles R. Flint of New York, Enoch Pratt of Maryland, S. Thomas of California and Charles H. Tur-ner of Missouri commissioners to take subscriptions for stock.

The capital is fixed at \$5,000,000, which may be increased to \$25,000,000. Fifty thousand shares must be subscribed before the bank can be organized and 25 per cent.

the bank can be organized and 25 per centpaid down.

There shall be 25 directors, of whom 15 are to be citizens of the United States. As soon as 50,000 shares shall have been subscribed for the subscribers shall become a body corporate and shall have the usual powers of a bank of discount and deposit; but the bank shall not have the power to issue any form of circulating medium to be used in the United States.

Its principal office shall be in Washington or New York and it may have eight branches in other cities in the United States and as many other branches in Mexico, South and Central America and the West Indies as the directors may determine. It es as the directors may determine. I I make the usual reports to the comp er of the currency and shall be subject to his examination.

A bill for a similar purpose was introduced

in the last Congress and reported favorably by the committee on banking and currency, but failed to receive consideration at that gutted the house owned by Fuller Curtis, occupied by William Adams, bookkeeper of

McKinley Law to be Attacked by Sep-

arate Fills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.-The Democratic policy with reference to the tariff in this Congress has been decided. The McKinley law will be attacked by separate bills aimed at a few parts of the measure and not by a general tariff revision kill

measure and not by a general tariff revision bill.

This conclusion was reached this morning by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee after a conference lasting several hours.

When a vote was taken, it resulted 7 to 3 in favor of separate bills.

The three dissenting members of the committee gave their adhesion to the policy of the majority of their associates on the committee, and will act with them, thus making the Democratic part of the ways and means committee a unit on the policy which it was decided to adopt.

Nothing was said about which particular feature of the present law should be first attacked, and this will be left to future determination.

Mr. McMillio, when questioned recarding.

attacked, and this will be left to luture determination.

Mr. McMillin, when questioned regarding the action of the committee, gave it as his judgment that a general bill was preferable to individual or separate bills. He believed the Democratic position on the tariff now was stronger than ever before. He did not think a less vigorous policy should be adopted against the McKinley law than was adopted against the former tariff law whose average rate of duty was 45 per cent. If that rate required a general revision, as If that rate required a general revision, as was claimed by all Democrats, the requirements of good legislation were not less against the present law, which imposed an average duty of 60 per cent., and in addition surrendered the right of imposing taxation to the President.

But he declared that whatever policy the party determined to adopt would receive party determined to adopt would receive his earnest support. He stated that he had not sought a caucus on the subject, and did not know if others intended to do so.

TO INDICT CORPORATIONS.

tute Bill.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The national board of trade this morning elected its lists of vice-presidents, one from each organization. The bankruptcy committee reported the

passage by Congress of the Torrey bank-ruptcy bill which was agreed to. The committee to whom were referred the various propositions to amend the interstate commerce act reported a resolution t the following effect as a substitute for the

First-That corporations as well as their agents and employes be made indictable.
Second, that the findings of the commit Mr. Leech said the only one was the increased production and the lack of demand for the surplus over and above what the United States buys.

A large amount of silver lead ores was now going from Australia to England, and the tendency was to glut the European market because there was no active demand in Europe for the silver.

The visble supply of silver was a little smaller than a year ago.

It was 3,000,000 ounces, and when the government purchased large quantities and the supply rose to 4,000,000 ounces, then the government went out.

Mr. Bartine—Suppose our purchases had been sufficient to completely absorb all the surplus?

Mr. Leech—Silver would have been

MARBLEHEAD HER NAME. What Secretary Tracy Will Call Cruiser

will win after all, and cruiser No. 11 will be Secretary Tracey yesterday informed Senator Hoar, who, with Gen. Cogswell, has been conducting the case here, that the matter of the name of the new cruiser was nractically settled, and that it will be called Marblehead.

For Ericesson's Heirs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.- The Senate comnittee on naval affairs today reported favorably through Mr. Stockbridge a bill approbriating \$13,930 to the estate of John Ericsson, the constructor of the Monitor. This amount was found to be due Capt. Ericsson for his services in planning and constructing the United States war steamer Princeton.

MEMORIAL TO COL. TUFTS.

faithfully served or by those who came di rectly under his beneficent influence at the Concord reformatory.

The meeting had been called by Capt. J G. B. Adams, sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature. Among these who responded in person were; Rev. W. J. Batt, moral in structor at the reformatory; Rev. James M Hill of West Medford, William S. Greene Hill of West Medford, William S. Greene, superintendent of prisons; Chaplain Barnes of the Charlestown prison, Capt. Newhall of Lynn, F. B. Fay of Chelsea, W. G. Cooke of Boston, a delegation of ladies from the Ellis Memorial Home, an ex-prisoner at the reformatory who came to express the desire of the inmates and ex-inmates to participate in the erection of a memorial, and several relatives of Col. Tufts.

Capt. Adams was chosen chairman, and in taking the office explained that he had issued the call because he had felt that something ought to be done to honor and perpetuate the memory of so great a humanitarian as the late superintendent of the reformatory had been, and was confident that many others had similar opinions. He then briefly summarized the career of Col. Tufts, stating that he had been personally acquainted with him for more than 30 years and had been in

ions. He then briefly summarized the career of Col. Tufts, stating that he had been personally acquainted with him for more than 30 years, and had been intimately connected with him in his labors for a considerable time. He paid a splendid tribute to his sterling qualities and Christlike life, and concluded by proposing a suitable memorial of some sort, for which he believed \$10,000 could be readily raised. Some discussion followed as to the character of such a token of respect and esteem, and it was finally decided to appoint a finance committee to solicit and handle funds, and that this body should appoint another committee of 15 to devise plans for the memorial.

The finance committee designated is composed of Capt. Adams. Rev. Mr. Batt. Capt. Thomas P. Nichols of Lynn, F. B. Fay of Chelsea, Supt. J. F. Scott of the reformatory. Superintendent of Prisons Greene and Mayor W. H. Hotchkins of Somerville.

The sentiment of meeting found its fullest expression when \$200 was subscribed at once by some of those present.

Letters assuring sympathy with the object of the gatherings were received by Capt. Adams from Lieut. Gov. Haile, Rev. E. A. Rand of Watertown, Rev. Sumuel J. Barrows of the Christian Register, Samuel A. Worcester, ex-trustee of the Mouson reform school; Charles R. Ladd, ex-Warden Russell of Charlestown, Rev. James A. Crowe, Roman Catholic chaplain of the reformatory; Secretary W. F. M. Round of the New York Prison Association, John C. Houghton of Lynn and A. G. Hart of Fall River.

POLITICS IN MINNESOTA.

Democratic State Campaign Characterized by Harmony. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.-The Democratic party opened the campaign in this State two months ago, and is evidently an admission

Local meetings have been held, the situation reviewed, quiet canvasses conducted

Tabernacle." in Newington Butts, was placed methods discussed. Everything is characterized by harmony, zeal and quiet determination.

On the other hand, it is well known that the kepublican party is at war with itself. A spirit of strile, contention and personal and the property of the party but to the State and nation.

That the text will win in its entirety is a matter of doubt, but that a grand effort will be a created not party to the State and nation.

That the text will win in its entirety is a matter of doubt, but that a grand effort will be made is certain and the showing at the property of the party but to the State and nation.

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The matter of the property of the property of the party but to the State and nation.

The matter of the property of the par

SPURGEON DEAD

London, Jan. 31 .- A despatch just re-

Mr. Spurgeon was unconscious all day and did not recognize his wife and daughter. He refused all food, and although milk modified. Amd frequent attacks of ill-

were received today by members of the dying pastor's family.

At 10 p. m. Mr. Spurgeon was sinking fast and all hope had been abandoned. Mr. Spurgeon's end was painless.

He remained unconscious to the last. His wife, Dr. Fitz Henry and Miss Thorne were present when he died.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON. Life of the Noted English Divine Whom the World Honored.

What Beecher was to Brooklyn and the world Spurgeon was to London and the The inhabitants of continents were their

earth for a quarter century.



REV. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

Both were wellnigh worshipped by their mediate followers and personal friends, while all Christendom admired them. Their the hearts of men unaccustomed to listening to pulpit voices, hence their far-extending popularity.

ng popularity.

Both were great national characters as Both were great national characters as well as monarchs of the rostrum. They were wise upon other than Bible themes, and whether talking or writing upon the beauties of David's Psalms or the use and abuse of tobacco and intoxicating drinks, always commanded attention.

When they spoke they said something worth hearing, and it was heard around the world, and their minging better though world, and their ringing notes, though silent now, will continue to be heard to the

MEMORIAL TO COL. TUFTS,

Intimate Friends of the Utilitarian Philianthropist Propose a \$10,000 Monument and Select Committee on Finance.

About 30 friends of the late Col. Gardiner Tufts assembled in room No. 10 at the State House, yesterday afternoon, to take counsel as to preparing some worthy and lasting tangible memorial of that utilitarian philanthropist, whose hife work of rescuing young men from criminality will not soon be forgotten by the people of the State he so of the State he so of the Great Preacher.

Words of the London Press Upon Death of the Great Preacher.

London, Feb. 1.—At all the services yesterday afternoon, to take counsel as to preparing some worthy and lasting tangible memorial of that utilitarian philanthropist, whose hife work of rescuing young men from criminality will not soon be forgotten by the people of the State he so of the London Press Upon Death of the Great Preacher.

London, Feb. 1.—At all the services yesterday in the Metropolitan tabernacle, of which Mr. Spurgeon was pastor, the auditorium was packed. Rev. Mr. Pierson and one included—large enough to hold the people who flocked to hear me, why, I sometimes wonder I am not more conceited."

In justice, however, to the great pulpit orator, it must be added that he always referred his grifts and his successes to a source higher than himself.

Charles Haddon, Sourgeon was the sen of Martin Luther.

Rev. John Spurgeon, a minister of the Independent denomination, and was born a Keivedon, Essex, on the 18th of June, 1834 He received his early education in a school at Colchester, and when yet a mere lad.

Became an Usher in a school at Newmarket. His relatives intended him from the first for the Inde pendent ministry, and proposed when he had attained the age of 16 that he should nter one of their colleges and undergo the usual training; but the boy, long before even this early age, had begun to think for even this early age, had begun to think for himself. He had formed Baptist views, and at this juncture left the church of his fathers and joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall at Cambridge. This was in 1850. On joining the Baptist communion he at once became an active tract distributor and school teacher and village preacher at Teversham, a village near Cambridge. In 1851 he removed to Cambridge and began to deliver cottage sermons in that city and neighborhood, being known as the "Boy Treacher."

city and neighborhood, being known as the "Bov Preacher."

He became popular at once and never since then has he had to speak or preach to empty benches or pews.

At the age of 17 we find Mr. Spurgeon in charge of a small Baptist congregation at Waterbeach. The barn in which the congregation met was every Sunday crowded with auditors, while hundreds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. It was not long before his fame reached London. before his fame reached London.

Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation at the New Park Street chapel. Southwark, which charge, formerly presided over by the late Dr. Rippon, had been offered to and accepted which

y him. His preaching proved so attractive that

tumult and confusion which ensued seven persons lost their lives and 30 were seriously This determined his followers to erect a more suitable place of worship, in which for him and them to worship. The work was begun immediately, and the greater part of the money was raised by Mr. Spurgeon him-self, who visited all the principal towns and cities in the United Kingdom and preached,

Fee Being Charged. The building, which was called the "Tabernacle," in Newington Butts, was publicly opened in 1861 and has since been

as an editor and author as he was as a

SPURGEON DEAD.

Long Illness, Patiently Borne,
Brings the End.

Personal and Pastoral Characteristics of the Great Preacher.

Plain, Direct Style and Use of Homely
Figures.

London, Jan. 31.—A despatch just re
Brings the SPURGEON DEAD.

as an editor and author as he was as a preached.

For 30 years he has published one sermon each week, making each year a volume of sermons. These 36 volumes form a great theological library in themselves.

His "Treasury of David," seven volumes is his next large work; then come "The his treverer." "Morning by Morning" and "Evening by Evenin, "a large number of songle volumes and almost countless small books and panishlets. The sermons are read everywhere and are translated into many languages, there he may a million readers, it is said, in America alone.

In the Sword and Trowel, Mr. Spurgeons has done war with evil and edified the faithful. Assisted by competent writers, the magazine maintains a circulation of about 15,000 monthly.

In his religious views he was regarded as much broader than his denomination, having been an advocate of open communion and Lived in Hearty Accord

Lived in Hearty Accord

ceived here from Mentone announces the and sympathy with the clergy of all denominations. During all these years Mr. Spurgeon has was forced down his throat, it was not retained.

Ness, of agentizing pain and under the pressure of many trials, he held on his way. Spending and being spent to advance the agree of Christians and Christians.

A large number of telegrams of sympathy anse of Christianity.
The attinde of the general public to-yards him has greatly changed since the list. Whether men agree with his Calvin-stic d ctrines or not all admire, most es-ecua and people of all denominations love tim. Few men in the religious world could lossibly be so greatly missed as will be the great pulpit orator who has just passed

Mr. Spurgeon married happily, and all trough his public career has had the care not counsel of a noble woman and able co-

and counsel of a noble woman and able co-worker.

Like Mrs. Gladstone, she has looked care-fully after the physical welfare of her dis-singuished husband, and like Mrs. Glad-stone has been her husband's most trusted, counsellor. In all his benevolent enter-prises she has seconded his efforts and nobly played her part. Two sons, twins, and a daughter have been born to them. Both sons are clergymen. Charles being pastor of a prosperous church at Green-wich, Eng., ard Thomas an evangelist in New Zealand, The daughter married a cler-gyman. been heard in the benighted regions of the

gyman.

In private life Mr. Spurgeon was one of the best of companions. He was well-read on most subjects, was a fine conversationalist and a great humorist. ist and a great humorist.

A grave old parson once remonstrated with him on using jokes in his sermons.

"I wonder," said the grave old fellow, "how you, as an influential minister, can reconcile it to your conscience to make so many jokes in the pulbit."

"You wouldn't, though," said Surgeon, "if you knew how many I kept to myself."

Mr. Spurgeon's chief aim was to impress, if not also sometimes to

Startle Mis Hearers. Referring to the love and devotion with which he was supported by his congrega-tion and others, Mr. Spurgeon once feel-

"They (his congregation) have followed

how it is, but there never was a man who

was more surrounded and borne up on the arms of love and sympathy than I am. Anybody will do anyt ing for me, but I never seek to rule over them. The service of willing hands is thrust upon me, whether I willow the service of the s will or not.

"He has never led us into a ditch yet."
remarked one of my deacons on one occasion, and if he ever does we will all lear
into the ditch after him, and have him out
the other side. We will never desers on the other side. We will never desert him?'
"'My dear fellows,' said I. 'if you only follow a broomstick as well as you follow me, you will do just as well. The virtue is not in me, but in your zeal and service.' It is astonishing how faithful they have been to me. Nor is it only in my own church that I have much—very much—to be grateful for. From the highest in the land to the lowest I am constantly receiving the kindest expressions of sympathy. There is Mr. Gladstone, for instance; he would not let me be ill for many days before a messenger would come from Downing st. to inquire how I am. I feel utterly unworthy of such regard; but as it comes to me I must be thankful for it and try to deserve it."

And he did try and did deserve it to the end of his useful and distinguished career.

The morning papers contain long memoirs and obitaary articles on Mr. Spurgeon.

The Chronicle appears with a mourning border, it compares the dead pastor to Martin Luther.

Martin Luther.
The Telegraph characterizes him as superstance, fearless and faithful minister.
It adds: "Albeit of homely genius and elegenence, all agree that he leaves a yold that will be filled with difficulty."

HON, GEORGE W. LADD DEAD. Was Elected to the 46th Congress on the Greenback-Democratic Ticket.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 21.--Hon. George W.

ing, after an illness of several weeks.

was defeated by Hon. C. A. Boutelle.

He was born in Augusta, Sept. 28, 1818, and came to Bangor in 1838. He has been a prominent business man here, at one time eing engaged in trade with the West. In 1878 he was elected to the 46th Congress from this district and was re-elected He was again a candidate in 1882, but

Mr. Ladd was elected on the Greenback-Democratic ticket. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Philbrook, his wife having died some

THE WANDERING JEW. Legends Which Have Been Told in All Ages of the World. [St. Louis Republic

the bookkeeper of the Judgment Hall. under the employ of Pontius Pilate, struck our Lord as He was led from the hall, saying. "Go faster! Get on!" Jesus turned to His preaching proved so attractive that ere two years had elapsed it was resolved to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months in Exeter Hall, whither, too, crowds larger than ever flocked to hear him.

When the enlargement of the Park Street chapel had been completed it was found yet to be insufficient; so rapidly, indeed, did his hearers and would-be hearers multiply, that it was soon deemed expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall, which was capable of accommodating 9000 persons.

One Sunday, in 1856, a lamentable accident occurred in this hall when the congregation assembled for worship, the hall being crowded in every part.

A false alarm of fire was raised, and in the turnult and confusion which ensued seven persons lost their lives and 30 were seriously between the fire and against the wander over one by the weight of the cobbler, whose name was Ahasuerus, to such an extent that he threw a last at the Man of Sorrows, crying to Him, "Get off! Away with you!" Jesus rebuked him, saying, "I go and gequickly, but command thee to wander over

into a protracted trance every 30 years.

Another legend tells us that Jesus, almost overcome by the weight of the cross as He was carrying it to the place of execution stopped before the shop of a cobbler and rested His hand against the wall of the building. This enraged the cobbler, whose name was Ahasuerus, to such an extent that he threw a last at the Man of Sorrows, crying to Him. "Get off! Away with you!" Jesus rebuked him, saying, "I go and ge quickly, but command thee to wander over the earth until the judgment day." This last legend is the one given by Paul von Eitzen, bishop of Schleswig, in the year 1547. 1547.
A third legend says that Ahasuerus had been detailed to bring Jesus into the Judgment Hall of Pilate, and that he was rushing

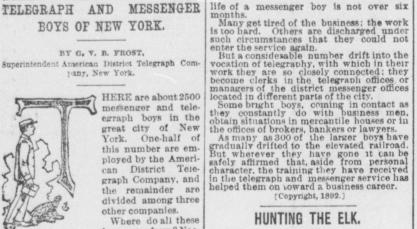
ment Hall of Pliate, and that he was rushing our Lord along at a swift gait when Jesus complained of weariness and requested to sit down on a stone by the wayside. This request was refused by the heartless wreten, who exclaimed: "Move on, Jesus, move on! Thou shalt not rest." Jesus replied: "I go my way unto everlasting rest, but thou shalt go away and never rest until I return to earth again."

In Germany the Wandering Jew is associated with the story of one John Buttadens, who is said to have appeared in Antwero in



TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER life of a messenger boy is not over six BOYS OF NEW YORK.

BY G. V. B. FROST, Superintendent American District Telegraph Com pany, New York.



Where do all these boys come from? Nec-

HUNTING THE ELK.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

chains of the Rockies and of the coast

It is without exception the lordliest of the

Nothing can surpass the grand beauty of

aloft with easy grace as he roars out his challenge to all rivals.

In some parts of the West, afar from the settlements, the elk is still plentiful. He offers to the hunter not only the grandest of trophies in the shape of his magnificent head and horns, but also an abundant sup-

There is no venison upon which one can live so long without tiring as elk meat, the only drawback being that it must be eaten hot, as the fat turns into regular tallow as

During the summer, while their horns are in the velvet, no true sportsman will shoot the elk, nor will he shoot cows or calves at any time save when absolutely in need of meat: but in September the velvet drops off his horns, and then each of the master bulls begins to collect a harem of cows, from five or six to 20 or 30 in number. He keeps all the small bulls afar from

evidently the elk could not quite see what I was.

Stepping to one side of the tree he walked a couple of paces toward me with the peculiar, stately grace of his kind, his shapely head and lordly antiers borne aloft by the great swelling neck. Then, as he halted, my bullet toos him straight in the chest.

Round he whee ed and started off, and with the second bullet I hit him in the flank. Either of the shots was fatal, and, after a 30-yards' run the lordly beast staggered, stopped, fell over on his side and was in the death struggle as I drew near.

Once I shot two bulls while they were engaged in deadly combat with each other. I had been lying out in a high alpine valley over night with a companion. We had no blankets with us, nothing but our jack is, in which we had slept by the side of the fire all night.

Before dawn we were of threading our way through the cool dim archways of the pine forest, and just at suprise we heard, half a mile in our front, the clatter of borns and the savage squealing which marks an alk fight.

sports of the West is elk hunting. The elk used to be found over almost the entire United States, but it now exists, in any numbers, only in the great mountain

ranges in Oregon and Washington.

ply of the best possible meat.

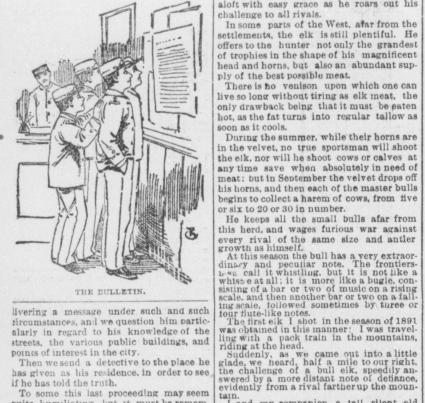
soon as it cools.

To my mind one of the most attractive

essarily, they are residents of New York; for after a day's work they would be too
jired to make a long homeward journey.

Most of them are the children of poor
parents, and come from the extreme eastern and western parts of the town, the great tenement-home districts, where the humbler class of our people reside. When a boy applies for a situation we ask

for his residence and put questions to him deer kind, and in size is second only to the with a design to test his intelligence. We ask him what he would do if he was dean old bull elk, bearing his 12-tined antlers



has given as his residence, in order to see if he has told the truth.

To some this last proceeding may seem

quite humiliating, but it must be remembered that we are dealing with a large number of strange boys, many of whom may have yielded to the temptations to wrongdoing always to be found in a great city.

You can imagine how few really compe tent boys there are in New York (and the same rule would hold good in regard to other great cities) when I tell you that, in order to obtain the 1200 boys suitable for our service during the year we have to "turn over," or examine and pass upon the qualifications of 8000 or 9000 boys in the course

fications of 8000 or 9000 boys in the course of 12 months.

This is pretty good evidence that there is a demand for bright and good boys, not only in this vocation, but almost every other, as merchants and business men would say if they were called upon testify.

You may think that the business of running errands and carrying telegrams and messages is very simple; but in a large city, where the messenger meets "all sorts and conditions of men," he is very often required to use considerable judgment and discretion in dealing with people who may try to get the advantage of him.

The position is one of considerable responsibility. In the course of the year our some side of the tree he walked.

Still nearer we crept, and from a particularly dense clump of young evergreens the roar came so near as to make it sound like the cry of some fercious wild beast.

The old hunter dropped behind and I raced silently forward toward the clump. In another moment I saw the tops of the great antiers projecting one on either side of a tree trunk.

It was in my buckskin hunting shirt, which harmonizes so well with the tree trunks that it is difficult for even the sharpest eye to distinguish it. For a moment or two evidently the elk could not quite see what I was. messages is very simple; but in a large city, where the messenger meets "all sorts and conditions of men," he is very often required to use considerable judgment and discretion in dealing with people who may try to get the advantage of him.

The position is one of considerable responsibility. In the course of the year our boys deliver 2,000,000 telegrams and messages.

But our service, by constant care and

The hours of work of a telegraph of messenger boy are called "tricks." The length of a day's regular service is ten hours, and there is a regular straight day trick and a regular straight night trick, and then there are special tricks from 7 a. m, until 12 a. m. and from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m.

The straight day trick is from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m., and the straight night trick from 10 p. m. to 8 o'clock a. m. ck a. in. "trick" happened to be

not know, but it is one in umong messenger boys after ome initiated into the service.

a week. We have to maintain a strict discipline in regard to the boys. This is absolutely necessary in dealing with large numbers of boys, or grown persons; otherwise there would be chaos, accusations of favoritism,

We have a book called a "record book. we have a book called a record book."
Each page represents a boy, and the number corresponds with the number of his badge; for, as you are probably well aware, each boy wears a badge, and by this he is known in the office. Here, for instance, is an imaginary page:

John Smith. Resides 204 Silver st. Parents, Samuel and Mary Smith. Entered the service Sept. 30. Oct. 15 lost extra ticket. Fined 10 cents. Nov.

You will notice that the first item of mis-You will notice that the first item of misconduct was comparatively trifling; the second involved dishonesty and was punished with a heavy fine. The boy, however, was still retained in the service in the hope that he might do better. Again he committed a grave offence and was discharged. Just as a good boy has a fair chance for kdwancement, so a bad boy—I mean a boy continuously and hopelessly bad—will be pretty sure to receive severe punishment. Suppose you lived in New York and you sent a telegram to your father's office, down town, that your mother had just been taken dangerously sick.

dangerously sick.
Suppose the telegraph messenger boy, to save himself time and trouble, destroyed the message. You would consider, would you not that he ought to be punished very severely, and so he would be.

There are not many cases of that kind. When such an instance occurs the boy is prosecuted crim nally, and, if convicted, a circular semethin; like the following is sent to all the messencer stations and telegraph effices in the cit;

you not, that he ought to be punished very severely, and so he would be.

There are not many cases of that kind. When such an instance occurs the boy is prosecuted crim nally, and, if convicted, a circular something like the following is sent to all the messenger stations and telegraph of the city:

American Dist. Telegraph Co.

Messenger Department.

Warning to Messengers.

Messenger 5964. John Smith, destroyed a telegram, was arrested, tried and sentenced to Elmira leformatory until 21 years of age.

What becomes of all the messenger boys?

It may be said that the average industrial

other in the flank. The bair and hide on the neck and shoulders of the wapiti, as the elk is more properly called, offer a nearly impenetrable shield; but the skin is softer on the flank and haunches, and almost the only serious damage that is ever done in a fight is when the victor is able to catch the weaker animal in the flank as he turns, or overtake and punish him about the rump as he flees.

In this particular instance, however, I in terrupied the conflict long before it had time to come to a fatal conclusion, killing both combatants; one by a shot in the shoulder as they wrestled together, and the other by a bullet in the flank as it ran.

If taken in the open, an elk can be rum down by a good horse. I have nover myself tried the experiment, but three years ago, near my ranch, a cowboy with whom I have feat.

He was on the round-up, and was driving some cattle out of a brush patch at the bottom of a coulee, when an elk sprang un directly ahead of him and went off at the swinging trot characteristic of the species.

A trotting elk can go all day, but if it should be forced to a gallop, though it goes very fast for a few hundred rods, it speedly tires.

The cowboy on his speedy, wiry little pony, instantly dashed at the elk, forced it to gallob, and kept it on the run for nearly a mile; then it began to fax. He then came alongside and threw his rope over the horns.

With the utmost exertion, however, he was unable to mastar it until another cowpuncher rode up and shot it with a revolver.

[Copyright, 1892.]

ON THE TURNER PLANTATION. A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During the War.

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, Author of "Uncie Bemus," "Nights with Uncle Remus," "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," "Ba-laam and His Master," "Free Joe," etc.

> CHAPTER X. THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.



very tired the day after his experience in the cabin with the deserters and the runaways, but he was not too tired to joy-fully accept an invitation to visit Hillsboro with the editor of the Countryman. For months the town had been practically in a state of siege. As the war progressed, it had

because the content of the station. The old temperance hall and many of the other buildings in the town had been fitted up for the accommodation of the sick and wounded.

There were also many refugees in Hillsboro from Tennessee and North Georgia

The old temperance hall and many of the other buildings in the town had been fitted up for the out wonder where you first spoke to me. What was it?"

"Precisely so," said Mr. Deometari, smiling in a satisfied way. "John Pruitt."

MAKING GRUEL FOR THE SICK.



riding at the head. Frain in the mountains, Suddenly, as we came out into a little glade, we heard, half a mile to our right, the challenge of a bull elk, speedily answered by a more distant note of defiance, term and there were strange faces everywhere.

Dazed and confused, the lad sat down on one of the long benches that were placed along the wall in front of some of the long benches that were placed along the wall in front of some of the wall, and one end of it was occupied by two men who were engaged in earnest control tree in the gloom of the mighty evergreen forest, every minute or two stops into listen for the challenge. When we first went into the woods it sounded most mixical, but as we draw nearer the sound had a harsh ring, which detracted from its musical, but as we draw nearer the sound had a harsh ring, which detracted from its musical but as we draw nearer the sound had a harsh ring, which detracted from its musical but which, nevertheless, sent a thrill through our veins.

Nearer and nearer we crept, and each minute the roar of the challenge came booming down through the woods louder than before.

Then we got near enough to hear the rattle of the great antlers as the bull several and been great friends before he had a proper than before.

The we got near enough to hear the rattle of the great antlers as the bull several and been great friends before he had a been and in the crecumbacters, and there were strange uses; and there

"There's another thing I'm troubled about," Joe heard Mr. Deometari say to his companion. "Pruitt has come home."
"What's the matter with him?" asked the

"Deserted!" exclaimed Mr. Deometari. "Well," said the other, "it's a big risk for a grown man to take. If he's caught he'll

have to pay the penalty."
"No!" exclaimed Mr. Deometari, bringng his fist down on his broad knee. "He'll

be caught, but he won't pay the penalty." 'Why, what do you mean, Deo?" asked his

companion.
"Don't you know him?" exclaimed Mr.
Deometari. "He belongs to the relief committee!"
"Phew!" whistled the other, raising both
his hands in the air and letting tuem fall again.
"Don't you know him?" Mr. Deometari
"Don't you know him?" Mr. Deometari

went on with increasing earnestness. "He's the man that shot the otter." Again Mr. Deometari's companion gave a long whistle of astonishment. Prutt?" he asked.

Pru tt?" he asked.

"The identical man," said Mr. Deometari.
"And do you know who this provost marshal here is—this Capt. Johnson?"

"Oh, yes!" said the other; "he's the chap that stole the last dust of meal we had been saving to make soup for poor Tom Henderson."

"And what happened then?" inquired Mr. Deometari, as if trying to refresh his own memory instead of that of his companion.
"Didn't Jack Pruitt give him a whipping?"

"Why, bless my life!" exclaimed the

MARCUMA

AND THE OTHER IN THE FLANK.

"you don't know anything about the relief committee, of course, and as you might be inquiring around about it, and asking what John Pruitt, the deserter, has to do with the relief committee, I'll tell you.

"But, my dear boy, vou must remember this: It's not a matter to be joked about or talked or anywhere outside of this room. Now, don't forget.

"Do you remember reading or hearing about the retreat from Laurel Hill?" asked Mr. Deometari, moving his chair back and unwinding the stem of his Turkish pipe.
"That was in the early part of the war, and it will never cut much of a figure in histery, but some of those who were in that retreat will never forget it.

"In the confusion of getting away a little squad of us, belonging mostly to the 1st Georgia Regiment, were cut off from the main body. When we halted to get our bearings there were not more than a dozen of us."

main body. When we halted to get our bearings there were not more than a dozen of us."

"Seventeen, all told." said Mr. Blandford.
"Yes," said Mr. Deometari, "seventeen. We were worse than lost. We were on the mountains in a strange country. Behind us was the enemy and before us was a forest of laurel that stretched away as far as the eye could reach.

"We could hear nothing of the rest of the command. To fire a gun was to invite capture, and there was nothing for us to do but push ahead through the scrubby srowth."

"The commissary was absent on a furlough," remarked Mr. Blandford.

"Yes," said Mr. Deometari, laughing.
"The commissary was missing and rations were scanty. Some of the men had none at all. Some had a little hard tack, and others had a handrul or so of meal.

"Though the weather was bitter cold, we built no fire the first night for fear of attracting the attention of the enemy. The next day and the next we struggled on.

"We saved our rations the best we could, but they gave out after a while, and there was nothing left but a little meal which John Pruitt was saving up for Tom Henderson, who was ill and weak with fever.

"Every day, when we'd stop to breathe awhile, Pruitt would make Henderson a little cupful of gruel, while the rest of us are corn, or roots, or chewed the inside bark of the trees.

"One night this Capt. Johnson, who is lording it around here now, thought Pruitt and the rest of us were asleep, and he made an effort to steal the little meal that was left.

"Well, Pruitt was very wide awake, and be capted.

an effort to steal the little meat that was left.

"Well, Pruitt was very wide awake, and he caught Johnson and gave him a tremendous flogging, but the villain had already got into the haversack, and in the struggle the meal was spilled."

"But what about the relief committee, Mr. Deo?" inquired Joe.

"Why, to be sure! A nice story-teller am I!" exclaimed Mr. Deometari. "I had forgotten the relief committee entirely. Well we went forward, growing weaker and weaker every day, until finally we came to a rayine.

ourse we had been going, or should we follow the gorge?

It was a very serious question. We had not the slightest idea where we were. We had been wandering about in the mountains for eight days, and if we were going to get out at all it was necessary to be in a [Copyright, 1891.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.] How Estimates Mount Up.

[Puck.] Citizen-Why is it you contractors want twice as much for cleaning the streets this year as you got last year? Contractor-There's twice as much dirt to

clean.
"Why so?"
"We didn't do any cleaning last year."

[Copyright, 1891, by the Author.] SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS. Col. Mulberry Sellers, the same old Mulberry

"there's millions in it"), by the death of Simon Lathers, becomes the American claimant of the earl-dom of Rossmore—a house founded by William the Conqueror. Sellers writes to the usurper and makes

known his intention of appearing before the House of Lords to enforce his claims.

Col. Sellers declares that he has perfected a col. Seliers declares that he has periested as scheine for bringing the dead to life, and that "there's billions in it." Meanwhile, Seliers, having learned that "one-arm Pete" has robbed the bank at Talaqua, inserts in a paper an advertisement to entrap that daring burgiar. Gwendolen, daughter of Seliers, who is a student at Ivanhoe College, is requested by her parents to return home, in order to go into mourning for Simon Lathers, rightful earl of Rossmore, and from whom Col. Seliers inherits his title of earl.

Lord Berkeley, son of the usurping earl, visits America. Losing his clothes in a hotei fire, he is



ng might hope to be able to do except litching and other coarse manual sortsand had got neither work nor the promise

He was mechanically turning over the leaves of his diary meanwhile, and now his eye fell upon the first record made after

I myself did not doubt my stamina before, nobody could doubt it now, if they could see how I am housed, and realize that I feel absolutely no disgust with these quarters, but am as serenely content with them as any dog would be in a similar kennel. Ferms \$25 a week. I said I would start at the botm. I have kept my word.

A shudder went quaking through him, nd he exclaimed: "What have I been thinking of! This the

oottom! Mooning along a whole week, and hese terrific expenses climbing and climbing all the time! I must end this folly He settled up at once, and went forth to

find less sumptuous lodgings. He had to wander to and fro, and seek with diligence, but he succeeded. They made him pay in advance—\$4.50; this secured both bed and advance—\$4.50; this secured both bed and lood for a week.

The good-natured, hard-worked landlady took him up three flights of narrow, uncarpeted stairs, and delivered him into his room. There were two double bedsteads in it, and one single one.

He would be allowed to sleep alone in one of the double beds until some new boarder should come, but he wouldn't be charged extra.

of the double beds until some new boarder should come, but he wouldn't be charged extra.

So he would presently be required to sleep with some stranger! The thought of it made him sick. Mrs. Marsh, the landlady, was very friendly, and hoped he would like her house—they all liked it, she said.

"And they're a very nice set of boys. They carry on a good deal, but that's their tun. You see this room opens into this back one, and sometimes they're all in one and ometimes in the other; and hot nights they all sleep on the roof when it don't rain.

"The season's so early that they've all-ready had a night or two up there. They get out there the minute it's hot enough, if you like to go up and pick out a place, you can. You'll find chalk in the side of the chimney, where there's a brick wantwanting. You just take the chalk and—but of course you've done it before."

"Oh, no, I haven't."

"Why, of course you haven't—what am I thinking of? Plenty of room on the plains without chalking, I'll be bound. Well, you inst chalk out a place the size of a blanket anywhere on the tin that ain't already marked off, you know, and that's your property.

"You and your bedmate take turn about

property.

"You and your bedmate take turn about carrying up the blankets and pillows and feiching them down again; or one carries them up and the other jetches them down—

he caught Johnson and gave him a tremendous flogging, but the villain had
already got into the haversack, and in the
struggle the meal was spilled."

"But what about the relief committee.
Mr. Deo?" inquired Joe.

"Why, to be sure! A nice story-teller am
I!" exclaimed Mr. Deometari. "I had forgotten the relief committee entirely. Well
we went forward, growing weaker and
weaker every day, until finally we came to
a ravine.

"When we reached that gorge we were in
a famished condition. I don't know how it
was, but that gorge seemed to stretch across
our path like the gulf of desuair.

Of the 17 men in the squad, there were
but fire who had any hope, any spunk, or
any spirit—Blanford there. Fruitt, Henderson, this Cast. Johnson and myself."

"You ought to put yourself first," said Mr.
Blandford. "You were as fat as a pig all
the time, and as full of life as a grasshopper in July."

"This ravine, or gorge," continued Mr.
Deometari, paying no attention to the interruption, "was our salvation. Blandford
and Pruitt explored it for a little distance,
and they found a little stream of water running at the bottom. It was what you call a
branch.

"There was this question to settle: Should
we cross the gorge and continue in the
course we had been going, or should we follow the gorge?

It was a very serious question. We had
not the slightest idea where we were, "ve
had been wandering about in 'the mountains foreight days, and if we were going to
get out at all it was necessary to be in a
hurry about it.

(Convright 1881.)

ing again. Is anything the matter with you?—does my clatter—"
"Oh, dear, no. Pray go on—I like it."
"Yes, you see, he's been over here 10 years; he's 28 now, and he ain't pretty well satisfied in his mind, because he can't get reconciled to being a mechanic and associating with mechanics, he being, as he says to me, a gentleman, which is a pretty plain letting-on that the boys ain't, but of course I know enough not to let that cat out of the bag."

Lord Berkeley, son of the usurping earl. visits abilitied and unembarrassed way.

America. Losing his clothes in a hotel fire, he is obliged to don a cowboy costume, evidently once the property of a guest who has perished in the fiames. The papers next day announce that Berkeley is among the victims of the fire.

To pay due honors to a kinsman, Sellers repairs to the ruins, in company with Hawkins, to collect the sahes of the usurper's son.

The ashes collected, however, Sellers concluded to bury them privately, lest a public burial should cause annoyance to his noble relatives.

Lord Berkeley, son of the usurping earl. visits in the most satisfied and unembarrassed way.

She was cheaply but smartly and gracefully dressed, and the mother's quick glance at the stranger's face as he rose, was of a kind which inquires what effect has been produced. and expects to find indications of surprise and admiration.

"This is my daughter Hattie—we call her Puss. It's the new boarder, Puss."

This without rising.

The young Englishmen made the awkward bow common to his nationality and time of life in circumstances of delicacy and difficulty, and these were of that sort; for being taken by surprise, his natural, life-long self sprang to the front, and that self, of course, would not know just how to act when introduced to a chambermand, or to the heiress of a mechanics' boarding-house.

His other self—the self which recognized. house.
His other self—the self which recognized

days he kept the fact diligently before his mind that he was in a land where there was "work and bread for all." In fact, for convenience sake he if fitted it to a little tune and hummed it.



way."
She was making the beds now. He sat down and watched her deft and diligent

down and watched her deft and diligent performance.

"What gave you that notion? Do you reckon I need a whole room just to make up a bed or two in?"

"Well, no; it wasn't that exactly. We are away up here in an empty house, and your mother being gone—

The girl interrupted him with an amused laugh, and said:
"Nobody to protect me? Bless you, I don't need that. I'm not afraid. I might be if I was alone, because I do hate ghosts, and I don't deny it. Not that I believe in them, for I don't. I'm only just afraid of them."

and I don't deny it. Not that I believe in them. for I don't. I'm only just afraid of them."

"How can you be afraid of them if you don't believe in them?"

"Oh, I don't know the how of it—that's too many for me; I only know it's so. It's the same with Maggie Lee."

"Who is that?"

"One of the boarders; young lady that works in the factory?"

"She works in a factory?"

"Yes. Shoe factory.

"In a shoe factory; and you call her a young lady."

"Why, she's only 22; what should you call her?"

"I wasn't thinking of her age; I was thinking of the title. The fact is I came away from England to get away from artificial forms—for artificial forms suit artificial people only—and here you've got them, too. I'm sorry. I hoped you had only men and women; everybody equal; no differences in rank."

The girl stopped with a pillow in her teeth, and the case spread open below it, contemplating him from under her brows with a slightly puzzled expression. She released the villow, and said:

"Why, they are all equal. Where's any difference in rank?"

"If you call a factory girl a young lady, what do you call the president's wife?"

"Call her an old one."

'hat do you call the president's wife?"
"Call her an old one."
"Oh, you make age the only distinction?" 'Oh, you make age the only distinction.' There ain't any other to make, as far as

n all women are ladies?" "Certainly they are. All the respectable



"Well, that puts a better face on it. Cer-

said that yourself. Suppose the title is clean, instead of lady. You get that?"
"I believe so. Instead of speaking of a worran as a lady, you substitute clean, and say she's a clean person."
"That's it. In England the swell folks don't speak of the working people as gentlemen and ladies?"
"Oh, no."

basement they entered a large dining-room where 35 or 40 people sat at a long table. They took their places.

The feast had already begun and the conversation was going on in the liveliest way from one end of the table to the other. The tablecloth was of very coarse material and was liberally spotted with coffee stains and grease.

tie."
Mr. Marsh sat at the head of the table; his wife sat at the foot. Marsh was a man of 60, and was an American; but if he had been born a month earlier he would have been a Spaniard.

A GROUP AT MARSH'S.

the 980,000 accept that decree and swallow the affront which it buts upon them. Why, if they didn't accept it it wouldn't be an election, it would be a dead letter and have no force at all. Over here the 20,000 would-be exclusives come up to the polls and vote themselves to be ladies and gentlemen.

"But the thing doesn't stop there. The 980,000 come and vote themselves to be ladies and gentlemen, too, and that elects who was all motherliness and charity, good will and good nature.



"THERE HE IS!"

former dukes and duchesses would have retired from the business. I wish they'd try that. Royalty itself couldn't survive such a process. A handful of frowners against 30.000.000 laughers in a state of irruption. Why, it's Herculaneum against Yesuvius: it would take another 18 centuries to find that Herculaneum after the cataclysm. "What's a colonel in our South? He's a nobody, because they are all colonels down there. No, Tracy" (shudder from Tracy), "nobody in England would call you agentleman, and you wouldn't call yourself one, and I tell you it's a state of things that makes a man put himself into most unbecoming attitudes sometimes—the broad and general recognition and acceptance of caste, as caste does, I mean. Make him do it unconsciously—being bred in him, you see, and never thought over and reasoned out."

Barrow lingered yet a little longer to offer the lospitalities of his room and his book shelf to Tracy, and ask him a personal question or two:

"What is your trade?"

tion or two:
"What is your trade?"
"They-well, they call me a cowboy, but that is a fancy; I'm not that. I haven't any

dioors.

The higher it came the more maddening was the noise, until at last what it lacked of being absolutely deafening, was made up by the sudden crash and clatter of an avalanche of boarders down the uncarpted

avalanche of boarders down the uncarped stairway.

The peerage did not go to meals in this fashion. Tracy's training had not fitted him to enjoy this hilarious zoological cl mor and enthusiasm. He had to confess that there was something about this extraordinary outpouring of animal spirits which he would have to get inured to before he could accept it.

what style that is—in England. I mean, occause in this country a doctor ain't so very much, even if he's that. But over there of course it's different.

"So this chap had a falling out with his father, and was pretty high strung, and inst cut for this country, and the first he knew he had to get to work or stayre. Well, he'd been to college, you see, and so he judged he was all right—did you say anything?"

"No—I only sighed."

"No—I only sighed."

"Yo.—I only sighed."

"Yes, it's so. What of it?"

How as surprised and a little disappointed he would havestarved. And I reckon he would havestarved sure enough, if some jour, printer or other hadn't took pity on him and got him a place as apprentice."

"So he learnt the trade, and then he was all right—but it was a close call. Ouce he thought he had got to hall in his pride and holler for his father and—why, you're sigh—holler for his father and—why, you're sigh—holl

"That's it. In England the swell folks don't spak of the working people as gentlemen and ladies?"
"On, no."
"And the working people don't call themselves gentlemen and ladies?"
"Stand the working people don't call themselves gentlemen and ladies?"
"Stand the working people don't call themselves gentlemen and ladies?"
"Stand the working people don't call themselves wouldn't call anybody but themselves clean, and those others would drop sort of meekly into their way of talking, and they wouldn't call england the swell people wouldn't call themselves clean, wo don't call themselves clean, wo don't call themselves clean, wo don't call themselves clean, and don't care what anybody else thinks him so long as he don't say it out loud. You think there's no difference. You knuckle down and we don't, Ain't that a difference?"
"I wouldn't go on if I were you."
"I was a short man, about 40 years old, track, and yre the chard and intelligent, and he wore slop-shop clothing, which was neat, but showed wear.

"I was a short man, about 40 years old, track, and yre were no private butter plates. The butter was permented the years old, the year old,

and vote themselves to be ladies and gentlemen.

"But the thing doesn't stop there. The 980,000 come and vote themselves to be ladies and gentlemen, too, and that elects the whole nation. Since the whole million vote themselves ladies and gentlemen, there is no question about that election.

It does make absolute equality, and there is no fiction about it; while over yonder the inequality (by decree of the infinitely feeble, and consent of the infinitely strong), is also absolute—as real and absolute as our equality."

The landlady took her tranquil departure without commanding either of the young people to vacate the room.

The young man wondered a little that a mother who seemed so honest and respectable should be so thoughtiess, and was reaching for his hat, intending to disembarrass the girl of his presence; but she said:

"Where are you going?"

"Where are you going?"

"Well, nowhere in particular, but as I am only in the way here—"

"Who said you were in the way? Sit down—I'll move you when you are in the way."

She was making the beds now. He sat down and watched her deft and diligent to hap the said cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite thought of the masses outsite thought of the masses outsite that caste does not exist and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hought is and cannot exist except by common consent of the masses outsite hughes and cannot exist and cannot exist except by c

send it to you, and I hope that you will enjoy the charity as much as I enjoy conferring it."

A blush rose in Brady's white cheeks and flowed slowly backward to his ears and upward toward his foreinead, but he said nothing, and began to eat his food under the embarrassmeut of a eneral silence and the sense that all eyes were fastened upon him. Barrow whispered o Tracy:

"The old man's been waiting for that. He wouldn't have missed that chance for anything."

"It's a brutal business," said Tracy. Then he said to himself, purposing to set the thought down in his diary later:

"Well, here in this very house is a republic where all are free and equal, if men are free and equal anywhere on the earth, therefore I have arrived at the place I started to find, and I am a man among men, and on the strictest equality possible to men, no doubt.

"Yet here on the threshold I find an inequality. There are people at this table who are looked up to for some reason or another, and here is a poor devil of a boy who! looked down upon, treated with indifference, and shamed with humiliations, when he has committed no crime but that common one of being poor. Equality ought to make men noble minded. In fact, I had supposed it did do that."

After supper Barrow proposed a walk, and they started. Barrow proposed a walk, and they started. Barrow had a purpose. He wanted Tracy to get rid of that cowboy hat. He didn't see his way to finding mechanical or manual employment for a person rigged in that fashion. Barrow "No,I'm not."

"Yell, now, if you will not think me too curious, how did you come to mount that hat? Where did you get it?"

Tracy didn't know quite how to reply to this, but presently said:

"Well, why don't you find him? Where is he?"

"Idon't know. I suppose the best way to find him would be to continue to wear his

shelf to Tracy, and ask him a personal question or two:

"What is your trade?"

"They—well, they call me a cowboy, but that is a fancy; I'm not that. I haven't any trade."

"What do you work at for your living?"

"What do you work at for your living?"

"What do you work at for your living?"

"Maybe I can help you; I'd like to try."

"I shall be very glad. I've tried myself to weariness."

"Well, of course, where a man hasn't a regular trade he spretty bad off in this world. What you needed, I reckon, was less book learning and more bread-and-butter learning. I don't know what your father could have been thinking of.

"You ought to have had a trade, you ought to have had a trade by all means. But never mind about that; we'll stir up something to do, I guess, And don't you get homesick; that's a bad business. We'll talk the thing over and look around a little. You'll come out all right. Wait for me—I'll go down to supper with you."

CHAPTER XII.

Presently the supper bell began to ring in the depths of the house, and the sound proceeded steadily upward, growing in intensity all the way up toward the upper floors.

The higher it came the more maddening was the noise, until at last what it lacked the way to a complete to the colonel."

"You ought to have had a trade by all means. But never mind about that; we'll stir up shack. I don't believe an angel could get employment in washington in a halo like that."

Tracy agreed to replace the hat with something of a modester form, and they stepped aboard a crowded car and stood with others on the rear platform.

Presently the supper sell began to ring in the depths of the house, and the sound proceeded steadily upward, growing in intensity all the way up toward the upper floors.

The right had no could have a conspicuous enough to attract his attention if I should meet him on the way to the count is sufficient his attention if I should meet him on the streat."

"Oh, very well, "sad Barrow. "The rest of the outh is well enough, and while it's not too conspicuous, it isn't

Washington that there could be no use in chasing one horse car with another, and he wanted to hunt up a hack. But the colonel

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"When you come to think of it there's no occasion for that at all. Now that I've got him materialized, I can command his motions. I'll have him at the house by the time we get 'here."

Then they hurned off home in a state of great and joyous excitement.

GLOWING IN COLOR.

Just What the Morning Dress Should Be.

Breakfast Gowns Suitable to "Homely" Housework.

Neglige Gowns, Their Materials and How They Are Made.



EW YORK, Jan. 29.

-If symbols are of all, the morning dress and glowing in color and characteristic in form. It should be of a material suitable to the homelier work that usually comes after breakfast, and on which the structure of the day's do

ings is built up. It should be of dark, rich color harmonies, and forms borrowed from picturesque labor. It should not be of dark, dull, gloomy shades, but of cheerful hues. as if some decomposed ray from the rising sun had been caught and detained.

Materials may be fine and costly if one can afford to have them so, and such quality suits the surroundings; or they may be cheap and rough, but in either case the end



A COMPLETE HOUSE DRESS.

sought should be not delicate weakness but beauty combined with character.

There is one commendable thing in the make-up of fashionable breakfast robes. They are without lining, or else they have the lining practically separate, joined only at the shoulders and under arm seams. They are not close-fitted, but are full from the shoulders, with the delightful suggestiveness of an ample wrapping.

They are thrown on and adjusted after-wards, being folded over a little less or a little more, as suits the temperature or feelings of the wearer.

so that it stands out in straight, assertive lines.

The Turkish robes of colored and gold embroidery make handsome house gowns for women to whom such a dress is becoming. They are cut in one piece, the sleeve and shoulder being in one straight folded line: but they are shaped under the arm. They are slashed at the sides, and fall open in front, and require an inside gown, which should be of a deep vivid color, such as greenish blue or genuine Turkey red.

A sash may be worn with it or not. A Turkish embroidered sleeveless jacket, with a Turkish sash of many colored bars, over a simple gown, makes a charming morning neglige. The sash is put round the waist twice and tied in a knot in front. Such robes are made of thin silks, in the pale tints above mentioned, and are trimmed with lace-either point de Paris or point applique-around the neck and down the front, and on the loose, hanging sleeves. Some dash and character might be given to these gamments by adding, with embroidery silk or ribbon, some blotches of deep color.



If the gown is pale blue, add deep prussian blue; if pink, add deep red; if yellow, orange. Do not work a regular pattern into them, which is tiresome, but only broken,

orange. Do not work a regular pattern into them, which is tiresome, but only broken, irregular spots.

There is now in the market a coarse marked black net of mixed mohair and silk, or of all mohair, practically indestructible and inexpensive, out of which a dressy morning gown could be made. It must be worn over a colored slip.

Gather the back in shirrs between the armholes, letting it fall out thence in a train. Gather the fronts full on the shoulders, massing the gathers close to the neck, and cross in surplice fashion and tie with black ribbons. Lay a folded piece round the back of the neck, thus continuing the line of the front gathers and giving sufficient height to the back.

Plait the wide sleeve into the armhole and catch it up below the elbow and contine to the arm loosely with a ribbon, letting it fall thence together with the slip sleeve. Pink the edges of the silk sleeve; leave the edges of the net raw.

The following morning house costume I



MADE FROM FRENCH FLANNEL.

am pleased to recommend. It is dissinguished, beautiful, absolutely comfortable, adapted to the time of day, and easily made, it consists of a very full blouse, gathered round the neck and falling far over the belt; a sileveless jacket reaching to the waist, and fitting the body—not a corset—by means of the under-arm T back seams but.

Nine-year-old Dorothea has a little play-room, all her own, in which she takes great pride and delight. In it she keeps her dolls and books and other girlish treasures. Fran-cesca, Mrs. Cleveland's namesake, came into the room. She is a winsom baby with big brown eyes, sunny, chestnut hair, cheeks and little round bare arms as brown as nuts, and a manner half shy, half confid-ing. It is cut to meet, or nearly so, the front as nuts, and a manner half shy, half confiding.

as nuts, and a manner half shy, half confiding.

as nuts, and a manner half shy, half confiding.

The Eising Generation.

The Eising Generation.

The Eising Generation.

The Listing Generation.

"Now, Tommy," said Uncle Phil, "suppose I gave you a dime, what would you do with it?"

"Match you—double or quits." "Match you-double or quits."

lors, but not blended them. They are

BRINGING UP THE GILDERS.

dren who have been born into the new

as their brains.

At 5 until 6 there is another playtime, followed by their supper of bread and milk, and after supper they go to bed at different hours between 7 and 9, according to their

Nine-year-old Dorothea has a little play-

Before Early Dinner.

order of things.

the blouse considerably lighter. These may be worn with any shirt, but a shirt like the jacket completes an elegant costume. A good combination would be a blouse of grayish tan albatross, and jacket and shirt of golden brown velveteen.

Another is a blouse of India silk of light broken green, dotted with sprigs of coral red, with neck and sleeve bands of dark green velvet, the jacket of black velvet, and any skirt of black.

There is a very heavy quality of surah silk which would make beautiful blouses. It is so soft that it will lie in folds without creasing. It is worn to show two colors, an ochre yellow on the surface and a deep flame red in the folds.

Patterns in harmonious colors are over it, indistinct, half blurred, like an artist's palette when the knife has run together

Remarkable Toilettes Worn by Members of the 400.

bers of the 400.



dreamland, with the roses and perfume; the tinted lights and alluring music, surrounging the fairest of women in toilettes

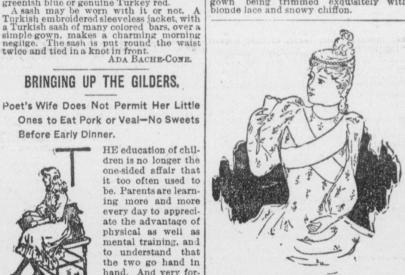
beautiful beyond compare. The making of most of these ravishing rocks was credited to Worth and Felix, but



of white satin.

Mrs. Frederick Pierson wore a gown of

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard was another patron of white satin, her resplendent gown being trimmed exquisitely with blonde lace and snowy chiffon.



FIGURED WOOL PRINCESS DRESS AT MRS. ISELIN'S.

Five such little people are the children of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, the wife of the editor of the Century. Mrs. Gilder is deeply interested in the subject of the training and education of children, and she tries to but her theories into practical execution in her own family, with a due regard for the individual needs of each member of her little flock.

Mrs. Gilder thinks that an exclusive home training is apt to be narrowing in its effects, and she likes to have her little ones brought into contact with companions of their own age, that their minds and sympathies may be broadened by learning early in life to understand how many needs and interests there are in the world besides their own.

But the loveliest and, withal, the simplest gown of this material was one worn by a Philadelphia belle. It was extravagantly plain, and fitted faultlessly in princess fashion, fastenening invisibly. The train swept out stiffly in long slim folds, and was bordered by a flounce of white gauze, which material also formed the sleeves, which was really long and pushed up over the arms in rich wrinkles.

The bodice form was cut square in front and V shape in the back. A rope of pearls was worn about the girl's slim waist, and strings of the same pure jewels were wound into her golden hair, which was tossed up to the crown of her head in a soft, pretty fashion.

Furthermed frocks were approached to the raining and fitted faultlessly in princess fashion, fastenenig invisibly. The train swept out stiffly in long slim folds, and was bordered by a flounce of white gauze, which material also formed the sleeves, which material also formed the sleeves, which was to see the princes.

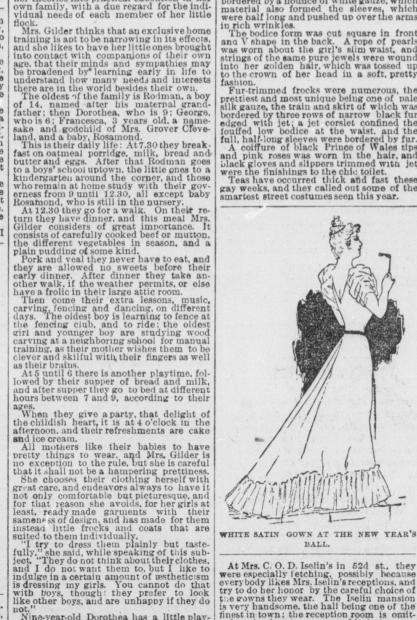
The bodice form was cut square in front and V shape in the back. A rope of pearls was worn about the girl's slim waist, and string the fact faultlessly in princess fashion, fastenenig invisibly. The train swept out stiffly in long slim folds, and was bordered by a flounce of white gauze, which was tosed fashion, and fitted faultlessly in princess fashion,

to the crown of her head in a soft, pretty fashion.

Fur-trimmed frocks were numerous, the prettiest and most unique being one of pale silk gauze, the train and skirt of which was bordered by three rows of narrow black fur edged with let; a jet corslet confined the foulfed low bodice at the waist, and the full, half-long sleeves were bordered by fur.

A coffure of black Prince of Wales tips and pink roses was worn in the hair, and black gloves and slippers trimmed with jet were the finishings to the chic toilet.

Teas have occurred thick and fast these gay weeks, and they called out some of the smartest street costumes seen this year. smartest street costumes seen this year.



BALL.

At Mrs. C. O. D. Iselin's in 52d st., they were especially fetching, possibly because everybody likes Mrs. Iselin's receptions, and try to do her honor by the careful choice of the gowns they wear. The Iselin mansion is very handsome, the hall being one of the finest in town; the reception room is omitted, g'ving it extra space, and it is done up in red and white and gold; a crystal ball decorating the newel post on either eide of the slender stair-case railing.

Among the throng of visitors that surged in and out of the splendid drawing rooms in tocked two unique lowns that are worth copying, for they were stamped with that intangible something that one instantly recognizes as the latest and most elegant mode that carries the chic of the foreign milliner in every line.

They were both in princess fashion, but each as distinctly different as they possibly could be.

One was worn by a girl with reddish hair and great gray eyes. It was of corn-flower

BEAUTIFUL WHITE GOWNS

blue wool, scattered over with bunches of bright-colored flowers, after a quaint French design. The gown had the new sleeves, full about the elbows, and its only trimming consisted of a ribbon sash four inches wide, which was set in at the arm holes, crossed on the bust, passed under the arms and tied in an artistic bow at the back between the shoulders, the long ends of the ribbon sweeping down quite to the bottom of the gown.

seen at Many New leceptions.

The standing collar was formed of ribbon sweeping down quite to the bottom of the seep down. The standing collar was formed of ribbon, and a plissed flounce of the same bordered cloth was set about the edge with gold beads and trainmed with a bunch of ostrich type in cornflower blue.

The other gown was worn by a young married woman, and was of golden brown broadcloth, trimmed with cream-colored lrish point and edges of jet. This fastened invisibly, like most of the fashionable dresses of this mode, and was beautifully blain, getting its air of extreme style from the high-spreading collar and odd jacket pieces about the arms.

A canot of black velvet worn with it was trimmed with Irish point, jet and bunches of Celughis violets, two long streamers of velvet ribbon hanging down Frenchily at the back.

At another tea 1 noticed a most novel bedice. It was a perfectly smooth tight litting waist of velvet, without trimming of any kind, but the sleeves were its redemption; they were long and made entirely of cock feathers. It was worn by a slim reedling girl, and, oh! how stunning she looked in it, with a little toque of cock feathers of the left side of all the swell girl's bodies here appears a pretty jew elled trifle. Sometimes it is a pansy, sometimes a wild brain rose, and again an exquisite medal hon studded with diamonds, but whatever its and fetching mulf to match.

On the left side of all the swell girl's bodies here appears a pretty jew elled trifle. Sometimes it is a pansy, sometimes a wild brain rose, and again an exquisite medal hon studded with diamonds, but whatever its and fetching mulf to match.

These pretty things are fastened on by a feur delis, a French bow knot or some such fashionable form.

For some time the watch has been banished from the fashionable with it siace nestled and some a few of the feathers. It was worn by a slim reed-like girl and the pretty thing and the pretty of the feathers. It was sometimes a wild brain the pretty of the feathers of the ribbon

THE WATERLOO BALL

Reminiscences of the Famous Dance Just Before the Battle. [Illustrated American.]

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are living in a fine hotel on the Rue de la over the surface between the two lines Blanchissere, which stood on its own grounds draw fleur de lis as the illustration shows. and had a fruit and flower garden extending to the city ramparts. Their graces moved in all the society of Brussels and en-dertained a great deal.

Japanese gold, work in all the figures, press the work very carefully and line the leather

of white satin.

Mrs. Frederick Pierson wore a gown of this rich material, with the front covered with an exqisite garniture of crystal, that shone like diamonds. Miss Pierson was also in white satin, her frock, however, being trimmed with sable.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard was another partner of white satin, her resplendent from the room.

INVEST JUST \$1.

How to Have a Window Full of Winter Flowers at Small Cost.



blush to answer the question how best to bulbs for winter flowering. But the most casual consideration shows so many good ways of spending it, that it is hard to set down any one as unquestionably the best. So much depends on varying circumstances and condi-

tions, that I venture to suggest several, and choose what seems to For those who want flowers in quantity, without regard to color, nothing can be

For those who want flowers in quantity, without regard to color, nothing can be more satisfactory than the mixed hyacinths, tulips, crocuses and narcissuses. In hyacinths choose the single-flowered sorts, which bloom much better in the house than do the double ones. Four bulbs will cost 40 cents. They will be more satisfactory if grown in pots, and the treatment of all bulbs is nearly the same. Plant them in good rich earth—rotted turf and manure are best, with a little soot mixed in.

Cover the crown an inch deep, then set the pot in either a cold frame or cool cellar for six weeks, until the bulbs make stro.groots. Then bring them to light and warmth; keep them moist, but never wet, and in three weeks you will have flowers. For a long season of blossoms, bring in only a pot or two at a time.

ers. For a long season of blossoms, bring in only a pot or two at a time.

Fifteen cents more will secure half a dozen tulip bulbs, either mixed or the glowing scarlet Duc Van Thol.

Instead of the colored hyacinths you may have the white Roman ones, which are as cheap as the tulips, and wonderfully beautiful in contrast with them.

Fifty cents' worth of the two will make a gorgeous window for weeks. To go with them I should advise an edging of snowdrops, at 20 cents a dozen, and a large Easter lily at 30 cents.

This gives a color-scheme of white and scarlet, flecked with green. If you fancy, or if your decorations incline to white and yellow, then by all means put your money into narcissuses—Trumpet Major and White Pyrenees.

Pyrenees.

A dozen of each will keep your windows two months in flowers. To make it truly golden and glowing, get a dozen yellow crocuses and set them along the edge. Next them set either canary bird or Chrysolora, tulips, and back of them your tall-growing yellow narcissuses.

I strongly recommend this massing of color as well to all who have any other floral reserve than the window garden. GEORGE D. CLARK.

New Light on the Subject. One of the new pretty decorative novelties of the season is a plant and lamp holder combined. The supports are of gilt made



Card Case that Will Give Great Satisfaction.

Prayer Book Cover Which is Useful and Ornamental.

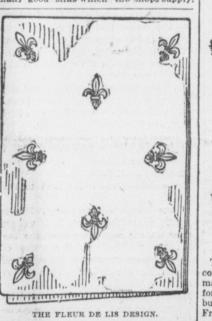
Embroidering of Slippers-Waistcoat and Bonnet Crown.

Of all the many materials which have enniched the recent range of choice, both for personal and home adornment, suede is, perhaps, susceptible of the widest range of treatment.

To make a card case, which can be trusted to give a feeling of genuine satisfaction upon every occasion of its use, purchase a piece of bottle green suede and cut it 13 inches long by 51/2 inches wide Mark off 21/2 inches at each end for the pockets, and



Then, with genune Turkish gold thread, or, if you cannot obtain that, with fine



and for all designs in which satin stitch is employed is as perfect as silk can be.

Beads are always admissible upon the toe
for a woman's slipper, and where a touch
of brilliancy is desired are highly to be
recommended if they be of the best obtainable makes. able makes.

The design given is intended for a slipper of tan colored suede and should be worked with the finest, most flexible of gold

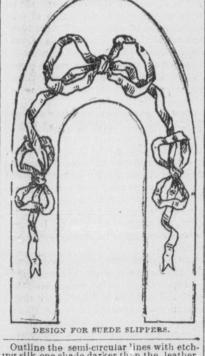
The work should all be done in simple Kensington stitch, as that can be relied on to give a greater sense of flexibility than any other stitch known to the embroiderer's

Besides the slippers there are two other

Besides the slippers there are two other bits of apparel into which this soft and lovely sude can easily be made and without which no comment on its possibilities would be complete—the waistcoat and the bonnet crown.

The former may be embroidered in a number of different ways with equally good results. Simple and slightly conventionalized flower forms are always good, as are all geometrical figures.

Combinations of circles make a good effect, with very little work, and such a design as the one given can be taken as a suggestion for many more, Upon a foundation of pale-colored suede it might be worked with excellent effect by using the following combination of materials:



Outline the semi-crcular lines with etching silk one shade darker than the leather, and work the triangular sprays which start from every angle in the best of silver thread, and your waistcoat will be tasteful and in good form.

Did Washington Swear Twice?

Mr. James Ross of Pittsburg was Washington's agent for the sale of his lands in Pennsylvania, says Butler's book. He came to Philadelphia to settle his account, and sent word to the president that he would wait upon him at his pleasure, and was invited to breakfast with him the next morning. On arriving, he found all the ladies the Custises, Lewises, Mrs. Washington and others—in sthe parlor, obviously in great alarm. Mr. Ross described them as gathered together in the widdle of the widdle of the courts.

"I do not say this." he adds, "because I am a minister, but I do not think that Tom. Dick and Harry ought to be allowed to marry. Marriage is a sacrament, and as such belongs to the church. We can do no marriage undertaken in the lusts of the short of the eye is what brings down nations. There is no hoty wedlock without a certain fitness of heart and character. The marriage ceremony is that which makes holy what otherwise would be a shame in this life."

Is Dr. Collyer right? There are many who think that the relation of the civil law to marriage should be precisely and only what it is to all other ordinances of the church, and that within such a provision all rights of person and property could be preserved by the courts. makes holy what otherwise would be a shame in this life."

Pennsylvania, says Butler's book. He came to Philadelphia to settle his account, and sent word to the pres dent that he would sent word to the pres dent that he would was in yited to breakfast with him the next morning. On arriving, he found all the ladies—the Custless, Lewises, Mrs. Washington and others—in the parlor, obviously in great alarm. Mr. Ross described them as gathered together in the middle of the room like a flock of partridges in a field when a hawk is in the neighborhood.

Wery soon the president entered and shook hands with Mr. Ross, but looked dark and lowering. They went in to breakfast, and after a little while the secretary of warcame in and sald to Washington; "Have you seen Randoloh's pamphlet?"

"Have you seen Randoloh's pamphlet?"

"I have," said Washington, "and by the looked looked for a wife and got her."

"I have," said Washington, "and by the looked looked for a wife and got her."

"I have," said Washington, "and by the looked l

.

eternal God he is the damnedest liar on the face of the earth;" and as he spoke he brought his fist down upon the table with all his strength, and with a violence which made the cups and plates start from their places.

REDFERN FASHIONS.

New York, Jan. 30.-The jersey, woven of silk, is likely to come in again, and even cloth dresses will be fashioned after the manner of the jersey, buttoned at the back. Violets are always a fashionable part of millinery in the spring season, but this year they have been favored at an extremely early date, and hats and muffs in Paris are Most of the Best Musicians Still Come profusely adorned with them.

Skating costumes are still inquired for at Redfern's, though the weather has not this



A braided coat with feather trimming forms the next sketch. This is a favorite design, as it gives an ample opportunity for showing off that wonderfully complicate braiding.



hearsals are not so frequent because the programme is often the same for several towns in succession.

Most of our best musicians come from Germany. In the United States we are making artistic progress all the time, but we are yet too young a country to produce all of the kind of talent required in a first colors are turquoise, corn yellow, pansy and mauve shades and creme. These are used for evening toilettes; for walking cos umes buff with a mustard colored tone about it. French gray scarlet and black which, of course, after the late sad event in England will be worn a good deal by those who keep by them over here a shred or two of monarchical feeling.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

LE BARON DE BREMONT.

HAWTHORNE AND THE FAIR SEX.

His Strange Wager With His Fellow Student Cilley.

His Strange Wager With His Fellow Student Cilley.

Most of our best musicians come from form do take the programme is often the same to several to the death of half an inch or an inch, and bake in a good oven for three-quarters of an hour to an hour. The butter is not necessary, but I fancy that it is an improvement. It is absolutely necessary to cook corn meal well, if one wants it to be palatable. The crust should be brown and crisp and the inside white and soft and there is not necessary, but I fancy that it is an improvement. It is absolutely necessary to cook sorn meal well, if one wants it to be palatable. The crust should be brown and crisp and the inside white and soft and there is not necessary, but I fancy that it is an improvement. It is absolutely necessary to cook corn meal well, if one wants it to be palatable. The crust should be brown and crisp and the inside white and soft and there is not necessary, but I fancy that it is an improvement. It is absolutely necessary to cook some from France, Italy and even Russia. One for three-quarters of an hour to an hour. The butter is not necessary, but I fancy that it is an improvement. It is absolutely necessary to cook corn meal well, if one wants it to be pal

Student Cilley.

Although Hawthorne while a collegian rarely sought or accepted the acquaintance of the young ladies of the village, he had a high appreciation of the sex, writes Horatio Bridge in Harper's. An early marriage. however, did not enter into his plans of life. The evidence of this fact is among my papers, and runs thus:

papers, and runs thus:

Bowdon College, Nov. 14, 1824.

If Nathaniel Hathorne is neither a married man are a widower on the fourteenth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-six, I bind myself upon my honor to pay the sold Hathorne a barrel of the best old Madeira wine.

Witness my hand and seal Witness my hand and seal. JOHNATHAN CILLEY.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. Nov. 14, 1894. If I am a married man or a wide ver on the four-teenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hun-dred and Thirty-six, I bind myself upon my honor to pay Johnathan Cilley a barrel of the best old Madeira wine. Witness my hand and seal.

NATHANIEL HATHORNE. [N. H.] This instrument shall be delivered to Horatic Bridge, and if Hathorne is married within the time specified, he shall transmit the intelligence to him immediately, and the bet—whoever shall lose it shall be paid within a month after the expiration of JOHNATHAN CILLET.

NATHANIEL HATHORNE.

This very formal agreement was enclosed in a closely-sealed package, indorsed in Hawthorne's writing thus:

"Mr. Horatio Bridge is requested to take charge of this paper, and not to open it until the 15th day of November, 1836, unless by the joint request of Cilley and Hathorne." thorne."
On the designated day I broke the seals and notified Cilley that he had lost the wager. He admitted the loss, and, after the delay of a year or more, was making arrangements for its payment and a meeting to taste the wine, when his tragic death in the duel with Graves settled the account.

Rev. Robert Collyer on Marrying. [New York Herald.]
Is Robert Collyer sound on the marriage question when he says: "Marriages should be performed by ordained clergymen and

not by civil authority, and when once performed no civil law should putit asunder. 'I do not say this." he adds, "because I

.

Orchestra is Made Up.

From Germany, He Says.



ERMANENT orchestras in the United States now number only three-the new orchestra in Chicago, Thomas left New York to conduct, the Boston Symphony, of which Mr. Arthur Nikisch is the leader, and the New York Symphony orchestra, of which I have the

A permanent orchestra is one which is out dry bread or, cracker crumbs with the always playing under the same conductor, rolling pin.

who is engaged by the year.

To support such an orchestra entails great To support such an orchestra entails great you will have your glass jar of fine dry loss in the first year, as the number of people who have a taste for good music is, at another egg beaten up, white and yolk

ple who have a taste for good music is, at first, small, and can only be gradually increased. A fund, therefore, is usually raised which shall cover any deficiency which may arise the first year.

A permanent orchestra should consist of about 65 instruments. There are 67 employed in the New York Symphony orchestra, and they are divided as follows: 12 first violins, 12 second violins, 6 violas, 6 violoncellos, 6 double basses, 3 flutes, 3 clarinets, 2 oboes, 4 horns, 2 bassoons, 3 cornets, 1 tuba, 3 trombones, 1 harp, 1 bass drum.

The most important member of the orchestra itself is called "the concert master."
He sits in the first chair on the left hand of

He sits in the first chair on the left hand of the conductor. He is not only the leading in some cook books, are made out of homviolinist, but the other musicians tune their iny, combined with a proportion of flour and instruments from him.



rest, but he is obliged to resume his playing at the propertime.

An annusing story is told of a German, an old and experienced musician, who played the bass drum. He knew that he had 367½ bars to count before he would have to resume playing; so one evening, feeling very hungry, he did not hesitate to quietly leave the orchestra, counting the time as he went (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.), procured a sandwich, and returned in time to resume his playing in the right place.

If this incident occurred it must have been it was turned into its pan.

Then the cake was baked, and it is amazing how good it always was. As any kind of meat can be used instead of liver and bacon, it will be seen that this is a most economical dish, and deserves well of its country.

Liver is cheap, and so is bacon. The actual expense for a cake for a family of five, in a Western town, was as follows: Bacon 5c., liver 5c., meal 4c., butter (to grease pans) say 3c., total 17c.

OCTAVE THANKET.

Allegro con brio. cd : 1081. A - - -Clarinetti ia B. Corni in Es. Trombe in C. × + 2 - . Timponi in 61.8 3000 1 300 1 Violino 1. 14-12 A 132 A 132 A Violino II. Viola. Violoncello. Contrabasso.

FROM THE LEADER'S SCORE OF A BEETHOVEN SONATA

many years ago, for the discipline main-tained in modern orchestras. I need scarcely say, would not make such an episode pos-sible.

sible.

A few words about the conductor. He has before him the whole score, the part each instrument is to play the name of the instruments being on the left hand side of the sueet, running from top to bottom, and the music being written from left to right.

The conductor makes various motions to the orchestra, gestures, etc., which in a certain way are characteristic, as each musical conductor has his own peculiar methods and mannerisms. and mannerisms, WALTER DAMROSCH, Mus. Doc. His Royal Remains Unburied.

Alfonso XII. of Spain has been dead just six years, but his respectful subjects have not yet ventured to give his remains final interment. According to custom, the royal spot in the Thames, day after day, with no nterment. According to custom, the royal remains rest for a time in a weird cavern called the "Pudrido," deep in the side of the mountain on which the Escurial is built. The body lies on a slab of rock near a stream of running water, waiting until it becomes mummified, and so fit to be transferred to its proper niche among the Spanish kings and their mothers in the jasper vault under the great dome of the Escurial church.

COUNTED TIME AS HE ATE.

During a "Rest" the Bass

Drummer Lunched.

Walter Damrosch Tells How a Great

Double Counter AS HE ATE.

possibly 3700—which would leave her net register tonnage of about 3476.

The Shenandoah, built in the same yard, measures 3258, while the tonnage of the Ruppahannock, recently burned at sea, was 3058. It has been stated that the Foansoke would be larger than the iron five-masted French ship France, but ship is a mistake.

She will register 100 tons at least less than the France, but will probably be a better carrier, and that is what tells. The big Bath ship will cost nearly \$200,000.

INDIAN CORN THE KING.

Octave Thanet Says Very Few Families, Outside of the Southern States-Habitually Use This Most Useful Ce, real-Some Choice Dishes That May be Made From Its Ingredients.



AKE what is left of mush, add to it one or two oggs according to

Frying Dish. A simple frying dish that can be made in a hurry—when you have the mush—is to

Other Dishes. There is a coarser kind of hominy, sometimes known as hulled corn. Cooked with milk in the double poiler for an hour, or cooked in a granite saucepan on the bare stove, for half that time, it makes a breakfast cereal, a dinner vegetable, or a modest

For a Gentleman's Shaving Stand. This case is made of surah silk, lined with chamois skin. A strip of silk and one of chamois skin 18 by 5 inches is double.



up and sewed on both sides and neross in bottom. Any shade of silk may be used. according

Any shade of silk may be used, according to the design used upon it. This may either be painted or embroidered.

One pretty one I have seen was of lavender silk with violets scattered over it here and there.

A heading of an inch is made at the top, and then a ribbon is run in for a gathering string. This must blend prettily with the silk used.

An American, who spent some time in England, noticed a man fishing at a certain

silk used.
This makes a very pretty addition to a gentleman's shaving stand.

apparent success. One day he asked the lone fisherman

two oggs according to the amount of hominy. Add a teaspoonful of cream to each egg (if you have no cream milk will do), and mix the egg and cream with the cold mush until you have mush until you have the mush just thick enough to handle. Roll Should you be a provident housekeeper,

Very nice muffins, called Florida muffins eggs. You can take any good recipe of gem or muffin, made with baking powder or eggs, and by using one-fourth or one-third hominy (cooked) instead of all flour you will have a delicious and "different" muffin.

take stiff mush and cut small slices. This implies that you have providently turned your mush into a deep square or rectangular pan. Slices, two by two inches and a third of an inch thick, are of a convenient size.

Dip the slices in sifted flour, then santee them in a spider, with butter, or you can fry them on a griddle. They must not be more than half an inch thick, because if thicker they may not be thoroughly cooked.

walter damnosch.

Some reader may inquire, "Why do the musicians always tune their instruments on the stage; why don't they tune them behalf the scenes?"

The answer is that if they tuned their instruments beforehand the temperature of the theater or concert-room might be different, and consequently the instruments would not be in tune when the musicians reached the stage.

The violin-is justly considered the king of instruments. To play any instrument well enough to be a member of a grand orchestra requires a great deal of study and long practice.

Most violinists begin to study and practice when they are mere children, and keep hard at work until they have become of age. Even after they have become professional musicians they are always practicing. The violin, above all other instruments, requires the greatest amount of practice to keep one, as the saying is, "in proper trim."

When the New York Symphony orchestra is not booked to appear in any other town the member rehears every day at the music hall; when they travel their rehearsals are not so frequent because the programme is often the same for several towns in succession.

Most of our best musicians come from Most of our best musicians come from Most of our best musicians come from the following the stage.

The violin above all other instruments, requires the greatest amount of practice to keep one, as the saying is, "in proper trim."

When the New York Symphony orchestra is not booked to appear in any other town the member rehears every day at the music hall; when they travel their rehearsals are not so frequent because the programme is often the same for several towns in succession.

Most of our best musicians come from continues on the top of the stove. Then, having buttered a pan, I spread the mush on it to the depth of half an inch or an inch, according to taste.



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Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1892.

Globe		P	Pocket (Calendar.				
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them with unusual deference, and deem

poor and the springs are wellnigh dry.

had their presidential placard pasted upon

booked by destiny for the White House,

States with the exception of WASHINGTON

There are always a great many presidents-

and, as there is no mark upon their fore-

heads to indicate their future greatness.

they all have to rub along for a large part

of their lives without any special social

blacks or messenger boys; some may be

ambushed in the obscurity of a country

law office, from which they will by and by

Future presidents are pretty middling

thick, and there is but little doubt that two

or more of them are reading this very article

The possibility that any of us may be

should be a great incentive to politeness.

No one who has any desire to enter the cabi-

net will ever show incivility to a president.

And no one who is ambitious of being a

foreign ambassador, a United States mar-

shal or a postmaster will ever talk back to

the appointing executive officer. Hence.

every one of us who is ambitious of holding

a public office as a private trust will do well

hereafter to be polite to all waiters, car con-

ductors, bootblacks, messenger boys, tax

collectors and book agents. We cannot tell

what the next fifty years will bring forth in

the line of presidents, and we should not

put ourselves in the embarrassing position

of having insulted any supreme executive

It may, of course, be said that the danger

United States is not very great. That may

thick that we run against them in the crowd

and jostle them in the solitude, let it not be

overlooked that there are greater men than

all places. If a foreigner, at almost any

officer in posse of the United States.

more pepsinated food.

at this very minute.

with their expressage prepaid.

-the presidency.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ing and distributing public documents. cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid.

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thing to your

pany with whom we associate.

UNCLE SAM AS A PUBLISHER.

UNCLE DUDLEY.

ond class matter.	Agricultural report	Copi
Subscriptions May Be- gin at Any Time.	Animal industry report. Coast and geodetic survey report. Commercial relations Foreign relations Ethnology report	50,0 5,0 5,0 6,0
OUR FUTURE PRESIDENTS. There are a half-dozen or more men, such as BLAINE, CLEVELAND, HARRISON, HILL, GORMAN, PALMER, BOIES and RUSSELL, toward whom the eyes of the country are directed. It is thought, with apparently good reason, that some one of these men will be the next president of the United States. If you or I should chance to meet either of these presidential probabilities we would treat	Fish and fisheries. Bulletins of fish commission. Health officer of District of Columbia. Civil service commission Commissioner of education Geological survey Commissioner of labor Interstate commerce commission Session laws. Message of President and documents. Academy of sciences. Memoirs of academy. Smithsonian Institution. Statistical abstract. Commerce and navigation. Precious metals.	11,0 5,0 2,5 31,0 44,0 18,5 35.0 21,0 25,0 4.5 19,0 16,0 8,0

ourselves highly honored by the interview. Eulogies . Yet we have all probably met several The regular appropriation for congressfuture presidents, and very likely have ional printing in 1881 was \$1,606,500. treated them with scant courtesy. Nature In 1891 it was \$2,298,000; so that uses the most forbidding looking marsh within 10 years the cost of public printing mud out of which to grow her sweetest has almost doubled. ilies: and fate often tosses her future pres-

The bill brought before the House last idents about with a rough hand among the week makes a large reduction in the numdebris, the weeds and the underbrush of ber of copies to be authorized in the future, most unfavorable conditions. She throws after a judicious culling of the subjects inhim, perhaps, into a log cabin, sends him to cluded in the national catalogue. For inwork upon a tow-path, or sets him to split- stance, the number of volumes on ethnology is cut down from 15,500 to 8000.

Perhaps this topic affords a fair illustraand his elbows have been known to stick tion of the ridiculous waste which is enelbows of the other boys in his neighbor- priations for public printing. The cost to that ancient ship at Athens, which had ethnology is something like \$2. For the been repaired so many times that at last benefit of a few scientists interested in the not a single plank of the original ship re- history and development of races the people mained. These presidential lambs are are taxed over \$30,000 a year. This money often dropped out among the rocks and appropriated to the cause of general, useful, weeds of existence, where the grazing is education would found a handsome public library in some American city each year.

But they are shrewd little fellows, and The lavish distribution of costly public they follow the watercourses out into the documents to the tune of \$2,298,000 a green meadows of prosperity, and finally year has grown to be an abuse which calls find and pluck that lily of the longest stem loudly for curtailment. Many of these documents are simply for the benefit of class So, why should we be so entirely absorbed interests. Others-as, for instance, 12,500 in BLAINE and CLEVELAND, in HARRISON copies of eulogies-are simply for the bene and Hill, and the rest of the great men fit of special circles. Others still, like the who are recognized to be "away in it?" It geological and geodetic surveys, are chiefly s these other presidents who are, after all, of value to prospecting mining corporathe most interesting subjects for specula- tions.

tion, or the presidents who have not yet Behind the whole matter of national pub lishing the question is very properly being their backs, but who are, nevertheless, raised whether the limited interests bene fited by some of the government's scientific treatises ought not to pay the govern A man who is seventy years old has lived ment for their books, as they would pay any contemporaneously with some portion of other publisher. Why should the general the life of every president of the United taxpayer be called upon to pay \$30,000 a ear to supply a few scientists with work on ethnology, and, far more, in order that a to-be living in every generation, though few cattle kings and stock breeders may be most of them are unconscious of the fact; posted on animal industry? There is a large element of deadheadism in the whole business which calls loudly for correction.

THE ATTACKS ON M'KINLEYISM.

pre-eminence, very much like other people. One by one, in swift succession, the many There are probably fifteen or twenty evils of the war tariff are to be attacked. presidents now living under various disguises in various parts of the United States. najority in the popular branch of our na-Some may be disguised under old hats and tional legislature to accomplish the results overalls upon cross-roads farms in back it so earnestly desires, the wrongs which counties; some may be hiding themselves McKinleyism has inflicted upon our busiunder the wide-spreading cowboy's sombrero; some may be concealed as boot-

ness interests will find effective remedy. The representatives of the Democratic party in Congress have been in entire accord as to the great duty of combating ultra-protection. The only mooted quesemerge as sheriffs or mayors of third-rate tions have been those of measures and the cities, and thence leap to fame's proud plan of campaign. This debated issue is pinnacle at the end of Pennsylvania avenow finally settled. At yesterday's interestnue; while several more are no doubt ing meeting of the committee on ways and dressed in new bibs and tuckers, and veil their presidential dignity under vociferous, tics which Chairman SPRINGER has so inarticulate, but well-understood cries for

earnestly advocated. Those members who had favored the subgressional campaign which must inevitably talking every day with a future president result of the presidential contest next No- all justice be publicly retracted.

The citadel of ultra-protection, besieged under the banner of right and justice, should be undermined so completely that. long before the convention month of June, the people may count with absolute confidence upon the unconditional surrender of all the McKinley array.

It is of course the bounden duty of all the | involved. friends of the Democratic cause at the Capitol steadily to maintain the spirit of shadow of doubt, that the majority in the of thus insulting a future president of the make a noble and winning record in the be so, but if future presidents are not so paramount cause of tariff reform.

JUSTICE TO MINISTER EGAN.

Minister Egan, so far as appears on the face of the voluminous correspondence just submitted to Congress, has borne himself very creditably in Valparaiso. His post has sample copy free to each. Write Lincoln, had asked a native to show him been one of great difficulty and not a little names on a postal card and address | the greatest man in the country, the native | danger. He has evidently been the target would never have pointed his finger toward of a great deal of personal abuse and hostility on the part of the Chilian authorities Our greatest men do not become presi- and a portion of the Chilian populace.

dents, partly because the country will never Behind these attacks upon Mr. Egan the choose them except by accident, and partly always meddling hand of England is pretty because they themselves have no inclina- plainly to be seen. The comments of the tion to enter the arena of politics. So at a London newspapers betray the animus of moderate estimate there are probably today all this. The Britishers at home and in man whose public record has always shone devised by will.

highly improbable if we did not come in to his native land. frequent, and perhaps daily, contact with But no American minister, whether in and guided by his instructions, it was Bay State. some of them. This thought should be Chili or elsewhere, is answerable to British pretty certain that he would travel unenough to make any one of us swell with authority or British opinion. Mr. Egan is questioningly in the stalwart path without the appointee of a Republican administra- taking the trouble to formulate a line of There are intellectual giants in the earth tion, and as such, of course, we are not conduct for himself. in these days, and we are associating with specially concerned to defend him. But in Later, when this prop began to weaken,

which we train; let us live up to the com- tainly does not show him to have either recognized that it came into quite common unfaithfully or unskilfully performed his use.

peers with patents of nobility straight from | tant turn in affairs. It may be that Chili has some real ground nature. Every one of us circulates daily among the very elect of the earth. In such of complaint against his conduct during the other political ideas upon which Mr. noble company to bear ourselves as nobly troubles that ended with the overthrow of Blaine seems to hold a copyright. Balmaceda, but if so they are not visible in But, to borrow a figure from the organ as we know how seems to be the correct this correspondence. And it matters nothing grinder and his simian attache, his chief that British opinion, whether in Valparaiso should keep the string by which he holds or London, condemns him. The fact that him well in hand, or in his headlong zeal Among the measures of national economy an American minister enjoys the hearty he is likely to wreck the bluff which Mr. in hand in the new Democratic House is dislike of Great Britain is not in itself evi- BLAINE has so dexterously and carefully one prepared by the committee on printing, dence that he has not done his whole duty. prepared. for curtailing the appropriations for print. On the contrary it raises a prima facie presumption that he has served this country posed, and Mr. VANCE of North Carolina Most people are probably not aware to with marked fidelity and ability, and has, was not slow to take advantage of the opwhat extent the government is engaged in very likely, disregarded or even discour- portunity. Mr. Hale admitted that the

by the billion-dollar Congress may perhaps line can or will be drawn. Minister Egan "a sea of obloquy." In short the inconsiscourse is shown by the letters sent to Con- were its only salvation. gress along with the President's message. dignity as a nation, to the lives and persons of our sailors, and to our accredited ambasmand respect and decent treatment in Val- the more general and intelligently digested will know the reason why.



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agents as the month of January, because of the growing interest in politics. Send for new rates and form a club.

READ EVERY WORD.

tertaining reading matter for the family. There is a full account of the settlement

JOSEPH HOWARD wishes to give the boys to the close of the billion-dollar Congress a chance to show their individuality. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND tells how Chili stole nitrate beds from Peru.

There is a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

Le Baron DE BREMONT describes the latest fashions; ADA BACH-CONE writes of morning dresses and breakfast gowns, and

MARK TWAIN has another instalment of One by one, so far as it lies with the great his irresistible story, "The American Claim-

OCTAVE THANET tells how to cook Indian

Show a sample copy of THE WEEKLY year and says nothing about a decrease. GLOBE to your friends and neighbors, and ask them to subscribe.

THE ANSWER FROM SANTIAGO. her sway at Santiago.

eign affairs, Senor Matta, if accompanied of extravagance? means it was voted to adopt the line of tac- with a frank expression of regret that it should have been issued, will doubtless be accepted as an amende honorable.

President Monty, by declining to reapmission of a general bill for the revision of point MATTA, and choosing in his stead the the tariff cordially acquiesced in the judg- more conservative Pereira, tacitly acment of the majority, and the party will knowledged the folly of the "fire-eating present a united front in that great con- policy" to which the existing troubles with America are so largely due. But an insult exert such a powerful influence upon the to a friendly power, publicly given, must in

There are obvious difficulties in submitting to arbitration the settlement of a the Tornens system "clears all fair and by the gallant host that rallies unitedly grievance like that of the killing of our sailors; for the attacks appear to have been made wholly by the Chilians. Again, the representatives of the offending country have placed themselves on record as opposed to arbitration as a mode of settling any controversy where national honor is

Assuredly, such a question is that now at issue between the United States and Chili. loyalty as well as the purpose to act to- But it would be unfair, of course, to dwell gether which were so unmistakably mani- unduly upon this point. If the Santiago fested at yesterday's conference. If this government will offer an apology, formally duty be fulfilled there can be no doubt, or expressing sincere regret for the emeute and its consequences, and renewing its National House of Representatives will declaration that the guilty parties shall be settlement to a fairly constituted court of

But the United States cannot, on any preext, become a party to any scheme for the ignoring or the indefinite postponément of her claim for redress on behalf of her murdered sailors. Every victim of the Valparaiso mob stood as a representative of this country. The brutal blows which struck him down were dealt none the less truly against the inalienable rights which belong to our common American citizenship.

BLAINE'S LITTLE BUB.

them all the time, and are too often una- the Chilian capital, representing the United he attached himself to the fortunes of Mr. ware of them. This is a reflection that States government, he is entitled to fair Blaine with so much loyalty and blind should make us all perfect Chesterfields of and honest judgment by every patriotic citienthusiasm that he received the sobriquet politeness and paragons of good manners. zen of the country in whose name and be- of "Blaine's little bub." This was not very Let us keep step with the regiment in half he is acting. The correspondence cer- respectful, but its aptness was so generally

should all be courtiers, for we duty as our minister to Chili. He seems, For the last few years, since Mr. Blaine all walk among kings, we all associate indeed, to have taken every step carefully has been in comparative retirement, the with sovereigns, and live in a neigh- and discreetly, and to have consulted the term has not been so often applied, but it is borhood made up of princes and government at Washington at every impor- likely to be revived if Mr. Hale poses frequently, as he did last week, as a special champion of the doctrine of reciprocity and

In fact, Mr. HALE left his centre badly exsop of reciprocity was the only thing that This is not a question on which the party saved the McKinley bill from being lost in stands before the country he represents in tencies of the bill, the elements which in a Chili in a very creditable light, so far as his measure tended to make it self-destructive,

This is going a little too fast and too far. And no question of his previous political at least for the overture. To boldly assert record, either in this country or his own, that the most recently constructed Republiwill be allowed to distract the attention of can fabric of protection would have been the American people from the plain ques- condemned except for the few BLAINE tion of the respect due to our honor and bricks that it contained is a damaging con-

That doctrine is likely to grate upon the sador. We are all of one mind that the feelings of many Republicans themselves, American flag, the American legation and and the more public spirited will feel it to the American sailor must and shall com- be the logical and patriotic course to try paraiso, or sixty-five millions of free people system of reciprocity that the Democrats have proposed, rather than the fragmentary and incomplete plan of which Mr. BLAINE is the parent.

SPENDTHRIFT REPUBLICAN CON-GRESSES.

It is estimated in Washington that the preparations for the late war with Chili, which didn't come off, have cost the government over \$2,000,000.

Upon this basis one may form some idea of what an actual war might have cost, considering the very respectable naval force of Chili, her 2600 miles of coast line and the Friend and foeman by the speeding, none thy last great distance of the seat of war from the source of supplies.

Those, however, who feel disappointed that this threatened fight was so soon de Special rates on subscriptions for balance clared off, after \$2,000,000 had been spent of 1892, including the entire presidential in getting ready for it, may find some concampaign, are ready, and will be sent with solation in Pension Commissioner RAUM's modest estimate that the pension expendi-It will pay you to send for them early, as tures next year "will not exceed \$160,-

> The charge of wanton expenditure of the public money on the part of Republican Congresses holds good even if the matter of of account.

The annual appropriations made by Congress between 1875 and 1880, exclusive of severity. pensions, average \$137,205,772.60. Upon the basis of an average annual population This issue is crowded with helpful and en. of 45,783,500 this amounts to nearly \$3 per capita,

By 1886 the average annual appropriaof the Chilian question, together with HAR- tions had reached \$159,828,917.98. exclu-RISON'S struggle with the cabinet and the sive of pensions, and between 1887 and 1892, they bounded up to \$211,568,369.24. The week in Congress, the political and This amounts to a per capita tax of nearly Washington news have the necessary space. \$3.50. From the Forty-ninth Congress comprising six years, we find an annual in crease of appropriations amounting t \$174,000,000.

It is a favorite device of the Republican organs to charge those who criticize reck-The editorials are bright, and to the less extravagance and wholesale squander ing with begrudging the soldier his pen-In the Woman's Department, MARIE sion. But if not a dollar had ever been JONREAU comments on New York toilets; appropriated for pensions the charge of reckless extravagance would still be amply sustained. President GARFIELD felt called upon to

apologize to the nation before the pension list had reached \$30,000,000 a year, and assured the people that thereafter the sum was bound to steadily decrease. Now Commissioner RAUM puts it at \$160,000,000 a

No patriotic citizen begrudges the soldier his just dues, or desires to set niggardly limits to the generosity of a grateful nation towards those who saved it from destruc Chili's response to the ultimatum of our tion. But with the other appropriations government is not wholly satisfactory, but mounting up on all sides, how long could it shows that reason is beginning to resume the people have stood the pace set by the billion-dollar Congress if a Democratic The withdrawal of the offensive circular House had not providentially appeared on sent broadcast by the late minister of for- the scene and called a halt to the carnival

AUSTRALIAN REGISTRY OF TITLES. Everybody who has or hopes to have

a stake in the soil will be interested in Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON's essay in the February Century, setting forth the advantages, from his point of view, of what is known as the Australian system of registry of land titles.

Most assuredly this antipodean plan should be welcomed as cordially as the Australian ballot, if, as Mr. ATKINSON says, honest titles, removes all existing clouds, and gives the occupant whose title passes the examiners in the first instance indefeasible possession; while at the same time rendering the future transfer or conveyance of the land as simple and as ready as the transfer of a share of railway or factory stock now is in this country, and reduc ing the cost of conveyance to a trifle."

The dangers arising from defects in land titles in the United States are two well known to need extended mention. Mr. ATKINSON believes they can all be abol- year free, by sending four subscribers and ished if the full power of the State can be \$4. invoked, as it has been invoked in Australia, to establish legal ownership and peacefound and punished, the questions of repable possession. Consequently he strongly aration and damages may well be left for favors the establishment of undefeasibility of title through the intervention of the State, which need receive only a very slight premium as an insurance fund for its

Comparatively insignificant are the obstacles to the general adoption of the Torson views the situation; and Massachusetts could carry out this other Australian idea, he avers, "under statute law creating courts of competent jurisdiction to deal with titles by adjudication, under formal notices of proceedings corresponding in many respects to those which are taken under the orders Senator Eugene Hale of Maine is a states- of the probate courts in dealing with land

2000 men in the United States who are Chili have not forgotten nor forgiven Mr. with a reflected light in which there was Among the topics of vital interest which greater than the President, and at least 50,- Egan's participation in the Irish revolu- little warmth or cheer. He has been a our Legislature is called upon to consider, The Farm Journal is the leading 000 young men and boys who are going to tionary movement. All the criticisms of satellite, rather than a source of light or the Torrens system of land titles, which be greater than the presidents of the future, his course as the representative of this power. He married wealth and influence finds in Mr. ATKINSON such a strong advo-These 50,000 are distributed pretty evenly country at Valparaiso are manifestly in- when he espoused the fair daughter of cate, will assuredly claim its full share of throughout the country, so that it would be spired by their recollections of his services Senator Chandles of Michigan, and while attention, not only from the solons of districts." basking in his father-in-law's reputation Beacon Hill, but from the public of the old

> All Colorado is excited over a rich silver "find" at Creede. The town is expected to enjoy an enormous boom, despite the fact that a good many men who are deeply interested in lucre do not believe in any creed. a satisfactory rate, on application."



Strength of the United States Navy. To the Editor of The Globe: Will you kindly tell me the strength of the United States navy and the number of ships they are build-

[Armored vessels of the class of the Puritan, Miantonomoh, Texas, Maine and Monterey—13.
Armored vessels (single turret monitors) like the
Ajax, Lehigh, Montauk, Nantucket, Wyandotte,

Unarmored steel vessels like the Boston, Chicago, etc.—17; gunboats like the Yorktown, Concord, etc.—6; special class like the Vesuvius—4; torpedo boats like the Stiletto—3.

There are now at the navy yards or private works

Is "Onward;" no discordance in the roll

7 of the above in process of construction, while a
torpedo cruiser, included above, is subject to orders

Whereto the worlds beat time, tho' faintly from the Department.]

'March of the Men of Harlech' or "The Death of Llywelyn."

To the Editor of The Globe I am only too pleased to be able to comply with the request of a "Welchman" of Jan. 12, for the words of the song "The March of the Men of Har-lech." I think if "Welchman" consults Thre lech." I think if "Welchman" consults THE lech." I think if "Welchman" consults THE GLOBE's famous encyclopædia he may possibly find some light in regard to "Llywelyn," the hero of the piece. I am happy to be of some service to any one piece. I am happy to be o displayed good judgment in seeking for his information through the "largest circulation." J. F. C. Who is he, with eyes dark gleaming, visage wild,

As the fount of life, fast streaming, rolls its purple Lo. in anguish lying, fleet his soul is flying:

Cymru! 'tis thy Prince expiring, bravest of thy race Fame no more his bosom firing; thy last hope and

sallant Herr, still thy glory shines unmatch'd in Cambrian story,
Though thy form so maim'd and gory, sickens fancy's sight.

As indignant burning, through the past returning,
The patriot's eye, beholds the lie, thy torn state dissad moments heeding.

As all wounded, pale and bleeding, fails thy princely might! Near to where you torrent rushes, great Llywelyn's life-drop gushes, Ebbing fast, though death scarce crushes his un-

Still for Cymru beating, his heart's pulse is fleeting, No Saxon spear that rankles near e'er can quell its greeting.

Foes and foelike friends despising, naught but Cymru's freedom prizing, Still for her, in hope uprising, his last sighs expire.

conquering fire!

Dunning Postal. Is dunning a man on a postal card illegal? If so what is the penalty? Such cards are unmailable under the United States law, and using the mails for forbidden purposes subjects the offending party to a fine of more or less

Tree on the Line. If a person without notifying me cuts the limbs off my tree, which extends over his land, can I claim

Not unless he appropriates the wood. You are en titled to the limbs, but he has a perfect right to cut Stamped Envelopes. Are torn stamped envelopes redeemable at the post office?

Bylaws. Can amendments to bylaws be printed on small slips of paper and pasted into the regular bylaws of any society and have it lawful, or in case of law have it hold good?

L. E. B.

Wife Deserted. If a woman deserts her husband, how long befor he can apply for a divorce? Can he get it at the time he applies for it? Can he get it in one State quicker than another?

Three years. Must take its time. If you left this State purposely to get a divorce it would not be valid

Mixed Their Property. If a man builds a house with his own money, on land owned by his wife, the value of house and land to be about \$4000, and his wife should die leaving children and making no will, to whom does the prop The children.

Per Cent.

1. What is the per cent, allowed in Massachusetts or settling estates.
2. If there is no lawsuit in settling property can the administrator employ a lawyer and charge extra for him? 1. It is in the discretion of the court.

Well Fixed. I own property-real estate, \$10,000; personal \$5000; have no children; want to make a will and want to know how much my wife is entitled to in case she lives longer than I. Can I will all my property to my friends after her death? If not, how much can I?

It matters not what kind of a will you make, you vife can waive the provisions of it and take what the law would allow her if you died intestate in which case she would be entitled to \$5000 in real estate and

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WEEKLY GLOBE needs you during this presidential campaign. You need THE WEEKLY GLOBE as the most influential and inexpensive agency in dissemination of your political principles and in the extension of sound democracy

among the people.

ts efforts to the localities where its circulation will do the most good. THE WEEKLY GLOBE acknowledges with thanks the following complimentary vote: Young Men's Democratic Club

THE WEEKLY GLOBE needs you to direct

of Massachusetts, Boston, Jan. 20, 1892. At a meeting of the executive committee, held today, the following vote was passed: "Voted, That the thanks of this committee be extended to the management of The Boston Weekly Globe for their cooperation in disseminating Democratic doctrines throughout the agricultural

Yours very respectfully, BENJ. W. WELLS, Secretary.

plied with copies every week during the campaign, or for the balance of the year, at a satisfactory rate, on application."

Advices from Cape Verde Islands are that the little Providence, R. I., schooner Nellne May has been seized by the Portuguese government for carrying too many passengers.

FOREIGN NEWS

Tennyson's Ode on the Death of the Duke of Clarence.

Italy Likes Fair Words. But Prefers Money Reparation for Murders.

William O'Brien Hooted in Ireland-

advance sheets of the magazine in which

Notes from Many Points. London, Jan. 20.—Tennyson's ode on the leath of the Duke of Clarence follows from

The poem is addressed "To the Mourners," and reads as follows: The bridal garland falls upon the bier; The shadow of a crown that o'er him hung Has vanished in the shadow cast by death; tc.—6; special class like the Vesuvanboats like the Stiletto—3.

Iron and wooden vessels like the Ranger, Michigan, Omaha and Iroquois—25.

Wooden sailing vessels like the Portsmouth and
Then, after his brief range of blameless days,
The toll of funeral in an angel ear
Sounds happier than the merriest marriage bell. so princely, tender, truthful, reverent, pure Steel, iron and wooden steamtugs—14.
Vessels unfit for service, like the Hartford,
Wabash and Constitution—12.

The face of death is toward the sun of life
His shadow darkens earth; his truer name His shadow darkens earth; his truer name Whereto the worlds beat time, tho' faintly heard. Until the great hereafter mourn in hope.

ITALY LIKES GOOD WILL,

But Desires Some Tangible Reparation From the United States. New York, Jan. 30.—The Rome correspondent of the Herald telegraphs his paper

office.

"Italy has made no further demands," said the chief. "All she asks was embodied in the message of President Harrison. The fulfilment of those promises would be very well received in Italy.

"We do not ask the impossible, although they thought for a time in the United States that we did. If such things had happened to citizens of the United States in Italy, Mr. Blaine would also most surely have protested.

"The excellent relations which always existed between the two countries induce us to believe that the incident can be settled to the satisfaction of both, and if the

egotiations continue in the spirit ested in President Harrison's mes-urely will be.

fested in President Harrison's message it surely will be.

"The violence of the press on your side of the water caused a painful surprise in Italy, especially those remarks referring personally to his majesty, who is not unknown to Americans who have visited Rome.

"We recognize the great abilities of Mr. Blaine, his experience in management of foreign relations, and his great reputation, and we rely on his good sense.

"The tone of the violent articles which appeared in the American press found no echo in the Italian papers. As a matter of fact Italy is pleased at the expressions of good will on the part of your government, but would like to see them take some tangible form."

O'BRIEN CALLED RENEGADE. Hooting Crowd Escorted Him from Station at Thurles.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.-William O'Brien rrived at Thurles, County Tipperary, today, While on his way from the railway staion to the episcopal palace of Archbisho Croke he was recognized by a number of Parnellites, who followed him. They were joined by others, until finally

Mr. O'Brien was surrounded by a menacing crowd, who kept him company to the very gates of the palace.

He was hooted and jeered, and all manner of epithets were hurled at him.

Some of the mildest terms of reproach addressed to him were "renegade" and "murderer," and between the insults piled upon him the crowd amused themselves by cheering for John E. Redmond, who defeated Michael Davitt, the McCarthyite leader, at the recent parliamentary election

leader, at the recent parliamentary election in Waterford, and for other prominent Par Belgians Don't Care for the Fair. BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.-A press correspond ent has paid many visits to official mem bers of the two Belgian committees of the them slow and somewhat unwilling to give information as to the progress made so far a the organization of the Belgian section At the same time, strong prejudices kindled by the McKinley act have been met with on the part of the largest manufacturers. They seem to believe the sending of their samples would be a useless expense, in view of the barriers erected by the United States tariff against foreign imports, but that it would further create a danger for Belgian industry by providing the wide-awake Yankee with models to copy and industrial secrets to probe, that is, with the means of definitely beating Belgian wares off the American markets, so that the latter would practically remain closed to Belgian produce, even after the looked-for collapse of the McKinley policy.

Balfour Bill Preferred. Dublin, Jan. 28.-United Ireland says this morning that while it will be glad to see autonomy given to Ireland by Mr. Gladthe Balfourian bill, for it could be improved

upon in the House of Commons, and pass the House of Lords without an appeal to electors, while securing the support of mem-bers of the Irish party, who are now posing as Unionists. Notes.

The poem of Lord Tennyson, the poet laureate, upon the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, is being subjected to the fire of public criticism, and is not withstanding the bombardment to anygreat extent. The poem is only 17 lines long, and is largely composed of gush, though classed in some quarters as being really beautiful. He dubs the late prince as being tender, truthful, reverent and pure.

Richard Davis Perry, an English dramatist, shot and killed himself in London recently. He had produced a number of melodramas. He was 43 years old, a physician by profession.

Baron Louis Von Haber, the founder of nany banks, and one of the best known nanciers in Austria, is dead. financiers in Austria, is dead.

Joseph J. Ashforth, who was arrested for embezzling funds of the Royal Arcanum Building and Loan Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., held for extradition, was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench. Friday, on a decree nisi, calling upon the treasury, the magistrate of the Bow-st. Police Court and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, minister of the United States, to show why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue in his case. Lengthy statements were submitted, showing that the Bow-st. magistrate had rightly committed Ashford to await the results of the proceedings for extradition as asked for by the United States authorities. After some further discussion of the question, the bench made the habeas corpus absolute, and ordered that the prisoner be discharged.

Despatches from San Salvador say that

Despatches from San Salvador say that Gen. Ezeta, after a long conference with the President, has returned to the Guatemalan frontier, where the troops are being massed. A despatch from Guatemala says that it is reported that Salvador is massing troops at Chalchuapa, under Gen. Ezeta.

The continuance of the strike at Bilbao. The continuance of the strike at Bilbao. Spain, is chiefly due to women inciting the strikers not to yield. Forty women, headed strikers not to yield. Forty women, neaded by working girls, waving knives and shouting "Hurrah for the strike!" marched through the streets of Ardoneda threaten ing the property of the mine owners. The mine owners refuse to make concessions, being confident that they will win.

If no change occurs in the political situaion serious enough to cause the British ninsters to reconsider their decision, Par-lament will be dissolved in May. A major-ty of the cabinet agreed at the last cabinet ouncil to hasten the elections. The meeting occurred under the shadow of the result f the Rossendale contest.

of the Rossendale contest.

The remains of Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, were, Friday, removed to the Fort of SS. Peter and Paul, where they were deposited in the cathedral. The Czar, Prince Oscar, crown prince of Sweden, and all the grand dukes in St. Petersburg followed the bier all the way on foot.

Pismarck's hearty celebration of the

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Prairie Farmer.

Always state with what issue you wish your

Ohio Farmer

lowed the bier all the way on foot.

Bismarck's hearty celebration of the Kaiser's birthday has strengthened the report of a possible reconciliation between the Kaiser and the ex-chancellor. Bismarck had 30 guests at the birthday banquet, and he toasted the Kaiser in a speech full of loyal and patriotic sentiment.

A band of armed bandits has made a raid on the residence of William Cornell, an English manager of a lead mine near Malaga, Spain. They bound him and told him his life was worth 20,000 pesos. The bandits ransacked the house and secured about 1000 pesos.

The Weekly Globe for its Combination Price.

Presbyterian Review. Philadelphia Medical Times.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Chilian Matters Absorb Most of the Week's Interest.

Breckinridge of Kentucky "Wants to

Know, You Know."

The Rules of the House Give Rise to Long Debates.

MONDAY.-In both the Senate and House the President's message on the Chilian dispute, and the voluminous correspondence attached to it, occupied the whole attention of Congress, the reference to the foreign affairs committee being the only action taken upon it. The message and correspondence were given in full in our last week's

The grave question whether the President had been in receipt of a conciliatory reply from Chili when he sent the message and correspondence to Congress formed the sensation in the House next day.

Mr. Breckinridge Wanted to Know. TUESDAY .- A bombshell burst in the House of Representatives today when Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky asked for the mmediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the House whether any answer has been received, either from our minister to Chili, Patrick Egan, Esq., or from the government of Chili, to the despatch sent by the government of the United States to the Republic of Chili on Jan. 21, and if so, from whom such answer was received and at what time; and that he will communicate to the House all the correspondence between the Government of the United States, its minister to Chili and the Chilian Government, not communicated to Congress with the message heretofore sent in.

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Breck-

In speaking to the resolution Mr. Breckinridge said that Congress had recently re-ceived a message from the President concerning a question of

government did send an answer to a despatch, repeated in the message the Congress knew the fact to be that on Jan.

21 a despatch was sent to the Republic of

He did not now criticise the President for not waiting until an answer had been re ceived, or until time for such an answer nad elapsed, before sending the message to Congress. He did not now make any criticism either on the haste with which the message was sent or on the language of the message, pending the consideration by that epublic of its action on the despatch of It was scarcely credible that the language

so-he would not say insulting-but so

so—he would not say insulting—but so severe used by him would have been used if he had believed that a friendly and sufficient response would have been made to the despatch of Jan. 21.

It was, therefore, not impossible that he may have had some intimation of what that answer would be, and yet that it was the such an unofficial and informal manner received by him as to justify him in not putting it in his message. (Applause on Democratic side.)

Democratic side.)
The power granted alone to Congress to declare war the President has put upon us. We must face it and so decide that on the one hand the honor and the dignity of the American people shall be upheld.

No man in this House, no matter from what section what party he comes, nor from what section he may hall, but will at all hazards protect the humblest seaman that wears the Ameri-can uniform, or guard at whatever expense the honor and glory of the American people. (Great applause.)

(Great applause.)
It will be received by every honorable man in all the country that the honor, the glory, the dignity of the republic, the salety and security of its seamen are safe in the hands of this Congress.

But on the other hand, war should be

Only as the Last Resort. especially so when the war must be with a

republic like us, anxious for liberty, desiring to maintain constitutional freedom, seeking progress by means of that freedom, and with the gravity greatly increased by the fact that that republic is in the midst of

and with the gravity greatly increased by the fact that that republic is in the midst of great internal trouble, having just over thrown a dictator while seeking congressional iberty under constitutional guarantee.

All great men, all generous men, all who love liberty, will desire to bear and forbear with such people, passing through such a state, in the midst of such desperate conditions, as our honor will allow us to bear and forbear with her. (Applause).

Therefore it is our duty to know all the facts.

Every fact that can bear any relation to this matter is part of our necessary information in the conclusion that we must reach upon a matter so important as this.

And I confess it never occurred to me that my distinguished friend, the chairman of the committee on foreign, affairs, or any member of the House, would hestitate to submit this request to the President of the United States. By reference, by postpontment of by delay of any so we we weaken he attitude that we ought to bear to this question.

Let us say to the President at once,

Give Us the Information:

send to us that which has been communicated to you. Let us have it before our opinions crystallizes into convictions, before we become biassed by the reading of this correspondence if not incompatible with the public interests.

The resolution hereoffore reported by Mr. Morgan, who modified the resolution from the resolution hereoffore reported by Mr. Ghardler, and sad that Mr. Hoar from the communicated to you. Let us have it before our opinions crystallizes into convictions, before we become biassed by the reading of this correspondence if not incompatible with the public interests.

The resolution hereoffore reported by Mr. Morgan, who modified the resolution from the resolution the correspondence if not in mistage to the objections asserted against Mr. Blair by the clinese government of the United States, Mr. Blair had been confirmed in this decision on this point with the challeng with the challeng with the challeng with the challeng with the

When the House asks the President for the information about matter which he has not communicated, then it is but courteous to let him decide whether the information of which he is the custodian can be safely communicated to the public; but when he has taken the initiative, when he has sent correspondence to Congress, when he has felt that the matter has passed beyond the reach of executive action and must now be decided by congressional decision, then we are entitled to all the correspondence, to all the information, and there is then no reserve that can be properly put under the technical and formal language. "If not incompatible with the public service."

If the gentleuan from Georgia (Mr. Blount) thinks the resolution ought not to come up for immediate consideration, I will not oppose him, though I will most seriously think it is a mistake.

Mr. Blount of Georgia.

If the centleman from Georgia (Mr. Blount) thinks the resolution ought not to come up for immediate consideration, I will not oppose him, though I will most seriously think it is a mistake.

Mr. Blount of Georgia.

chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, replying to Mr. Breckinridge. said: "I desire to say that I and every member of the Senate I believe, will heartily coucur in the congratuations over the hopeful and honorable settlement to both parties of this unfriendly difficulty and unpleasant incident."

Mr. Chandler asked that the communication in the matter of our relations with Chilises fit to consider them in secret session, at least, it seems to me at this time, before that course shall have been considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust upon this House and the country by a considered at all, there ought not to be thrust and unpleasant incident."

Mr. Charling on the coincide of the constant of the communi thrust upon this House and the country by any mode of precedure a discussion of that situation. (Applause on the Republican

You can treat this matter as well tomorrow or next week, after deliberation, as you can in the passion provoked by instantan

ous discussion.

I beg that we shall be earnest, serious, calin, manful in all this matter.

After some further discussion, on motion of Mr. Blount, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Catchings of Missouri called up report by the committee on rules, containing the proposed new code of rules, general debate being limited to seven hours. Mr. Catchings made a brief explanation of the new code, stating that it was composed substan-

code, stating that it was composed substantially of the rules governing the 50th Congress, the modifications being in the interest of the despatch of business and a retrenchment of public expenditures.

Mr. Reed of Maine criticised the proposed rules and extolled the rules of the 51st Congress. As far as the introduction of bills was concerned, the proposed change rould result in a consumption of the time of the House an approximation.

rould result in a consumption of the time of the House, an annoyance to members and an exceeding irregularity. He sarcastically congratulated the Democratic party on taking a step forward in advocating a rule making it in order to call up for consideration a report from the committee on rules, and pending the consideration the speaker was autotain one motion to scious hot. entertain any other dilatory motion.

Mr. Lanham of Texas availed himself of the wide scope given to the debate to make an earnest but brief speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Burrows of Michigan brought the

and Mr. Dolph continued his argument in support of the bill.

Mr. Morgan also argued in favor of the bill, and commented on the absence of senators from the chamber during all the time that the bill had been under discussion—a bill, he said, which involved, directly and seriously, the honor and duty of the United States government.

After Mr. Morgan had been speaking for about an hour he gave way to Mr. Frye, who remarked that the senator from Alabama was a member of a committee, and that it was somewhat important for him to attend to the duties of that committee. With his consent, therefore, he moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

Steering Committee. WEDNESDAY .- Today, in the House, a number of measures were introduced and

referred. Mr. Keed of Maine suggested that it would be preferable to have the measures referred (as they were in the 51st Congress) through the medium of the speaker; but Mr. McMillin of Tennessee objected, and the regular order having been demanded, the House proceeded to the further con-

Peace or War under circumstances which, in the nature of the case, must be grave or the President of the case, must be grave at all.

Mr. Dearmond of Missouri spoke in lavor of the committee report, and criticized the rulings of Speaker Reed in the last Con-

gress.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, though in general advocacy of the proposed code, expressed himself as in favor of appointing a "steering" committee of 15 members, who should decide what measures should be brought to the attention of the House. This was too large a power to yest in the committee on rules.

ongress."
This allusion gave rise to much merriment, growing principally from the fact that Mr. Watson was standing in the alge, directly in front of the ex-speaker. The latter looked up with a benevolent smile,

referred to the committee on contingent expenses, instructing the committee on territories to inquire into the resources of the district of Alaska, the character of the occupations and social conditions of its inhabitants—white, Indian and mixed blood—its form and system of government, its laws and whether they are enforced or areal lowed to be violated; and what other and further legislation is necessary for the better government and protection of its people—with power to send tor persons and papers.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to send to the Senate copies of the correspondence with the Chinese government relating to the non-acceptance of Henry W. Blair as United States minister to China.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the resolution should request the President to furnish the correspondence if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public welfar.

Mr. Morgan did not agree with Mr. Hoar on that point. He merely wanted to know the objections asserted against Mr. Blair by the Chinese government, and the action taken by the government of the United States. Mr. Blair had been confirmed instantively the Senate.

Mr. Allen the pridiculed an interview of the postion taken by the government of the United States. Mr. Blair had been confirmed instantively the Senate.

Mr. Allen the pridiculed an interview

Hale Glories in Reciprocity. .THURSDAY .- Almost immediately after the reading of the journal in the Senate, today, Assistant Secretary Pruden was announced with the President's additional message on the Chilian affair. The vice-

president laid the message before the Senate, and it was read.

The message was listened to in respectful

silence.

ilence. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the **c**om-

Mr. Carlisle obtained leave of absence for a week.

Mr. Hawley presented a petition from the centennial board of finance accompanied by the draft of a bill which was referred to the committee on judiciary, providing for the termination of its corporate existence.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale on the 18th inst, directing the secretary of state to furnish the Senate copies of all agreements made with other countries relating to an interchange of trade and commerce under the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, with all information received as to the practical effect of such agreements, was taken up and Mr. Hale addressed the Senate on that subject.

The people of the United States, he said, had given a generous welcome to the reciprocity scheme from the moment that it appeared in Congress and no measure of the present administration had received more healthy public support.

peared in Congress and no measure of the present administration had received more healthy public support.

Attempts had been made in certain quarters to show that the reciprocity plan was opposed to and interfered with the great doctrine of protection to American labor, to which the Republican party was fully committed, but all that had disappeared when it was seen by the people that what was comprehended in the scheme was an increased trade with countries that produced articles which we could not produce, which articles we could purchase with the products of our farms and mines and manufactories, which our Southern sister nations needed, and which they could not produce.

Mr. Hale discussed the effects of the reciprocity arrangements made with Brazil, Cuba and Porto Rico, the Dominican republic, Germany, the Hawaiian islands and the British West Indian colonies. He said the increased trade with Brazil of nearly \$2.000,000 in the last seven or eight months indicated under that arrangement main-

tion and entered into a critical analysis of the proposed rules.

Mr. Mills of Texas made a brief reply.
Mr. McKenna of California also criticised the new code.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

Criticized the Senators.

After the presentation of some department reports today the Senate proceeded to executive business. In a few minutes the doors were reopened and legislative business resumed.

Senator, Morrill, from the committee on finance, today reported the following substitute (prepared by Senator Teller to provide for an international bi-metallic agreement.

Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back House bill for the completion of the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. After explanation the bill was passed, and now goes to the President.

Mr. Googe offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the causes of the pressure found award bill, relating to the La Abra claim, and Mr. Dolph continued his argument in support of the bill.

Mr. Morgan also argued in favor of the bill, and commented on the absence of senator from the bill was passed, and now goes to the pressure found to the desire of the completion of the allil, and the pressure found to the desire of the pressure found to the desire of the completion of the allil, and the pressure found to the desire of the completion of the allil, and the pressure found to the development of the bill.

Mr. Morgan also argued in favor of the bill, and commented on the absence of senators from the bill and commented on the absence of senators from the control raising the producing the same results as in other countries which can only be hindered from producing the same results as in other countries when the pressure for the control raising the pressure for th

Mr. Morgan combatted Mr. Hoar's posi-

tion.
The matter went over. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

"Only One of the Lies." The debate on the report of the committee on rules was resumed in the House

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee made a speech in support of the proposed rules. He had been speaking but a few minutes when Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, was announced and presented the President's supplemental message upon the Chilian difficulties. The message was not Mr. Dearmond of Missouri spoke in favor of the committee report, and criticized the rutings of Speaker Reed in the last Congress.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, though in general advocacy of the proposed code, expressed himself as in favor of appointing a "steering" committee of 15 members, who should decide what measures should be brought to the attention of the House. This was too large a power to vest in the committee on rules.

Mr. Watson of Georgia laid down the principles of the Farmers' Alliance party. In the course of his remarks Mr. Watson referred the "czarism of Mr. Reed in the last Congress."

In the column title of 15 members, who should decide what measures should be brought to the attention of the House. This was too large a power to vest in the committee on rules.

Mr. Watson of Georgia laid down the principles of the Farmers' Alliance party. In the course of his remarks Mr. Watson referred the "czarism of Mr. Reed in the last Congress."

The documents were listened to be promit Mr. McMillin to conclude his remarks.

Although reviewing the whole code of rules Mr. McMillin devoted the greater part of public expenditures and in the enactment of public expenditures and in the enact immediately laid before the House, the

directly in front of the ex-speaker. The latter looked up with a benevolent smile, and with a serio-comic air remonstrated with the speaker for the sentence.

Mr. Watson, continuing, criticised the rules for conferring too much power upon the speaker. No such power should be conferred upon any speaker, whether his name began with a "C" and he came from Georgia, or began with an "R" and he came from Maine. (Applause.)

The debate upon the rules was continued by Messrs, Dingley of Maine, McCreary and Davis of Kentucky, Bynum of Indiana, Simpson of Kansas, Funston of Kansas and Lodge of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lodge spoke very forcibly.

Blair Under Discussion.

In the Senate today Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill respecting the reckoning of the revenue cutter service.

Mr. Sawyer one to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service.

Mr. Platt offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, instructing the committee on territories to inquire into the resources of the district of Alaska, the character of the came from the district of Alaska, the character of the discussion of the rules was then resumed, Mr. Reed of Maine making a speech in opposition to the rules was then resumed, Mr. Reed of Maine making a speech in opposition to the rules was then resumed, Mr. Reed of Maine making a speech in opposition to the rules of the clist wine discussion of the rules was then resumed, Mr. Reed of Maine making a speech in opposition to the report of the consumity and proclaimed his adherence to the docorative in members broke into heating the discussion of the rules of Maine Missing a speech in opposition to the report of the consumity and proclaimed his adherence to the discussion of majority rule.

He believed in the rule of the majority with the preport of majority rule, because that ru

to impose such great responsibilities upon 13 men.

Mr. Allen then ridiculed an interview with ex-Speaker Keifer published this morning. He laid stress upon Mr. Keifer's utterance that the President's Chilian message "was issued just in time." (Laughter.) Just suppose the President had waited a little longer. He might have put a scot of the drift of Republican sentiment alluded to by Mr. Keifer. The President had refused to travel on Sunday, but, according to the Washington Post, he had had a large number of printers working all last Sunday to get his message in "just in time." (Laughter.)

The amendment was rejected.
On motion of Mr. Catchings an amend-

The amendment was rejected.
On motion of Mr. Catchings an amendment was adopted increasing from 16 to 17 the membership of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.
Pending action Mr. Cockran of New York announced the death of Representative Spinola of New York, and the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until tomorrow.

Democrats Were Caught Napping.

very small minority to stop legislation at

Mr. Walker was really the man who started the ball rolling. As the remainder of the day after 1 o'clock was set apart for eulogies on the late Representative Houk of Tennessee, it was not considered worth while to begin the debate on the rate during the scant hour which intervæed between the meeting of the House and the commencement of the eulogies.

By E. H. BUMPUS, BROCKTON, MASS.

11.15 19.15 14.9-A 11.16 14.9

4.10 27.24 7.23 25.22

22.17 6.9 18.27 24.19 12.16

9.13 28.24 25.9 2.7 22.18

10.17 14 13.17 11.18 19.15 16.20

10.17 24.20 32.14 13.17 18.14

21.14 9.13 8.11 29.25 7.11

15.18 17.22 9.5 17.21 Drawn.

sent to permit members to file their bills with the speaker, as was done in the last Congress, instead of having the roll called for that purpose, objection was made from the Democratic side, whereupon Mr. Walker called for the regular order, the

Walker called for the regular order, the consideration of the proposed rules.

This was objected to on the Democratic side and an effort made to vote the motion down, but a great many of the Democratic members, not anticipating any business of importance, had taken advantage of the occasion to attend to their department and other duties, and the House was consequently without a quorum.

This point was made by Buchanan of New Jersey, but was later withdrawn, and after one or two other parliamentary motions, offered for the purpose of delay, the hour of 1 o'clock arrived and the House wildless were delivered, and no business of any public importance was transacted by the House today.

Eulogies were delivered by Taylor of Tennessee, Enloe of Tennessee, Henderson of Illinois, Lanham of Texas, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Dolliver of Iowa, Haugen of Wisconsin, Cummings of New York, Covert of New York, Washington of Tennessee, Brosius of Pennsvivania, Townsend of Colorado, Peel of Arkansas, Russell of Connecticut, Cheatlam of North Carolina and McMillin of Tennessee. The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

States | a horse recently found a \$20 gold piece emmain- | bedded in the horse's hoof.



. Editor All communications, including subscriptions, intended for this department must be addressed to Edwin A. Durgin, lock drawer has but three electoral votes, the senatorial issue will actually be of more local impor-

5220, Boston, Mass.

Chess Divan, 150A Tremont st., room 7.
Chess and checker players meet day and evening. All are welcome.

Chess Divan, 150A Tremont st., room 7.
Chess and checker players meet day and evening. All are welcome. evening. All are welcome.

Solution of Position No. 1626. BY H. D. LYMAN, NEW YORK. Black men on 6, 14; king on 8. White kings on 7, 21. Black to play and win.

Solution of Position No. 1627. BY H. D. LYMAN, NEW YORK Black men on 7, 15; king on 5. White kings on 8, 24. Black to play and win. 5. 1 15.19 7.10 15. 6 1.10 8. 3 24.15 B. wins.

Solution of Position No. 1628. BY H. B. WASHBURN, BREWER, ME. Black men on 3, 4, 10, 13, 17, 18, 27; kings on 20, 28,

White men on 6, 7, 12, 14, 18, 24, 25, 26; White to play and win.

e h	25.22 18.25 26.22 17.26 11.15 10.17 15.18 3.10 19.16	28.19 18.14 20.11 14.14 27.32-1 6.2 32.27 2.7 27.23		23.26 14.18 26.31- 18.22 31.27 15.11 27.23 7.10 23.19	19.23 2 22.18 23.19
i- et e	27.31 6.2 31.26	$\begin{array}{c} 2.7 \\ 26.80 \\ 12.8 \end{array}$	4.11 7.16 30.25-3	25.21	13.17 23.26 W. wins
t	4. 8	7.11	(Var. 2.) 8.12 (Var. 3.) 22.26		W. wins.
ftltst	16.19	19.24	24.27		W. wins.

Position No. 1629. BY JOSEPH J. LANNIN, BOSTON, MASS. [End Game.]

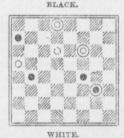


White to play and win. Mr. Lannin won this off one of the local

Position No. 1630. BY H. B. WASHBURN, BREWER, ME. BLACK.



Position No. 1631. BY JAMES REED, PITTSBURG, PENN. [Weekly Checker Journal.]



White to play and win. Game No. 2801-Single Corner

	attic aver	HOOF NE	WALL COLL	AUA:
BY	F. TESCH	ELEIT, L	ONDON. E	NG.
1.15	24.19	16.20	8. 3	26.13
22.18	4. 8	26.22	9.14	16.13
5.22	19.16	6. 9	18. 9	15.18
25.18	8.12	23.19	5.14	20.10
2.16	23.18	20.24	28.24	18.23
9.25	12.19	19.16	27.31	11.1/
9.13	27.24	24.27	24.20	28.26
8.14	20.27	16.12	81.27*	16.13
0.17	31. 8	1. 6	30.25	26.30
1.14	3.12	12. 8	27.23	11.
6.20	32.27	7.11	3. 7	14.18
25.21	12.16	14.10	28.26	B. wins
8.11	27.28	6.15	7.16	
		Application of the Control of the Co		

Game No. 2802-Eristol Played at the old New England chess and | Democrats Were Caught Napping. | SATURDAY.—The Republicans in the House today gave a small object lesson of the ease with which fillibustering can be carried on under the present rules. | In fact, Mr. Burrows stated that that was his object in making a dilatory motion. As a matter of fact, however, the Republicans wanted to vindicate the rules which were adopted by the last Congress and to show that unless rules somewhat similar in character were to be enforced during the present Congress it would be in the power of a very small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority to stop legislation at | Congress it would be more than the small minority | Congress it would be more than the small minority | Congress it would be more than the small minority | Congress | Congres

Game No. 2803-Laird and Lady. BY E. H. BUMPUS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Answers to Correspondents. W.J. Smith-Problems received and under examination.

John T. Denver-Yours received and answered by mail.
J. F. Rathborn and Aibert Dingley-Missing papers sent as requested.

Flashes of News.

The players in the vicinity of Portland have been agitating the question of a State tournament for some time, and have finally made arrangements for one at Portland on the 22d of February. This is to decide the State championship, and all players in the State are invited to participate. One dollar will be charged to all who enter, which will go to purchase a suitable silver medal representing the championship. For further information in regard to details, address Mr. E. K. Chapman, Stroudwater, Me.

J. G. Lewis is now located at Newcastle, Eng.

14.17 8.3 6.10 14. 7 3.10 Senator Gray is a director of the Dela-21.14 7.11 B. wins, ware division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

retainer of \$3000. The Farmers' Alliance of Delaware, which has recently effected a State organization, claims to be non-political, and it is certain that its members and grangers in general are opposed to Mr. Gray.

Every granger in Delaware is so embittered against the Pennsylvania railroad because of alleged unjust freight charges that its allies will suffer at their hands, regardless of individual political feelings.

While Mr. Bayard has a nominal connection with the Pennsylvania railroad, the farming element does not consider him objectionable, and, if worst comes to worst, there is a possibility of Mr. Gray's retiring from the contest in favor of the premier of the Cleveland cabinet.

About three-fourtns of the voters of Kent and Sussex counties (the two lower counties, New Castle being the upper and urban county), are farmers, and a goodly portion of them are Democrats. Each of the three counties of the State has the same legislative representation—three senators and seven representatives—so that Kent and Sussex, although their combined population is less by several thousand than that of New Castle, can send whom they please to the United States Senate.

But the Republicans will not benefit by this farmer opposition, for they are similarly afflicted. When Anthony Higgins was elected senator in January, 1889, his most butter opponent, George N. Massey of Dover, came within one vote of securing the prize.

Mr. Massey is counsel for the Delaware division. Mr. Massey again aspires to the Senate, but he meets the same opposition as does Senator Gray.

New Castle county has no Farmers' Alliance.

Senate, but he meets the same opposite does Senator Gray.

New Castle county has no Farmers' Alliance organization, and Pennsylvania rail-road matters will not play much of a part in its campaign.

Although Mr. Bayard replies evasively when questioned about senatorial aspirations, it is the accepted belief that he longs for a return to official life at the national Capital. At the State Democratic convention in Dover, in 1890, the ex-secretary went so far as to say:

lower county man is named.

This is the first time that the Pennsylvania railroad will have been a direct issue in Delaware politics. If the anti-Pennsylvania people come out on too it is predicted that the General Assembly of 1893 will pave the way for the establishment of another railroad lengthwise through the State—an advantage now enjoyed only by State-an advantage now enjoyed only by

		High-			Asked.	1
Amulatan		est.	631.			
Anniston	* *	1.1	* *	28	30	
Aspinwall Boston	' '0	1.0		10	**	1
Boston	6	6	37/8	0.73		Е
Bos Wat Power	0 1/8	3 1/8	3 /8	3 1/8		1
Roothbay		1.1		.10		P
Boylston st				* * *	D.	1
Brookline		4.5		41/2	61/4	
Campobello		1.0		12	11/2	16
Cambridge Field.				5	1.1	1
Cutler				11/8	11/2	
East Boston				5		1
Frenchman's Bay				4		1
Maverick					27/8	10
Newport	1	1	1	1	11/4	
Penobscot Bay					.50	1
San Diego					19	
Sullivan Harbor.				.25		1
Topeka				1		1
West End				167/8	171/8	
Winter Harbor				.20	- 1 / 0	
Winthrop					1	1.
Wollaston				.75	.80	E
						1
	LROAL		PANIE			
Atch & Top	403/4	407/8	895/11	395/8	398/4	1
Bos & Albany	201	2011/4	2003/4	201	2011/4	
Pos & Lowell				174		1
Bos & Maine	1611/2	1617/8	1611/2	1611/2	162	1
Boston & Prov				251		1
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| Emins | PM | 194 | 194 | 194 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 195 MINING COMPANIES.

MINING COMPANIES.

Allouez 11/a 11/a 11/a 1 11/a

Atlantie 91/2 91/2 91/2 95/2 91/a

Bos & Montana 3814 381-2 831/4 3314 3314

Butte & Boston 14/3 14/5 14/3 14/3 14/5

Cal & Hecla 266 260 266 266 266

Centennial 81/4 81/4 73/4 78/4 8

Franklin 113/4 113/4 11/4 11/4

Haron 13/6 Kearsarge 10/4

New York for the week: BOSTON SHIPMENTS.		
Steamer and destination. Norseman, Liverpool. Bostonian, Liverpool Virginian, Liverpool Borderer, London Prussian, Glasgow.	452 638 570 665	Beef qtrs. 2.314 2,922 1,313
Totals		6,549
Steamer and destination. Wyoming, Liverpool Etruria, Liverpool Mississippi, London Denmark, London France, London Ludgate Hill, London Jersey City, Bristol. Circassia, Glasgow.	421 419 475 423	Beef qtrs. 2,680 2,000 2,600 1,440
Totals		10,120

29 were as follows:	HEAT.		
May		Jan. 30. 903/8	Jan. 29, 91
January		387/8 397/8	383/4 39 40 41
January	OATS.	28½ 305/8	29 307/8
January		$11.65 \\ 11.97 \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11.70}{12.00}$
January		6.45 6.70	6.721/2
January	RIBS.	5.70	5.721/2

superfine. \$2.35@3.45; fine. \$2.40@3.15; Southern flour dull, weak; rye flour quiet, unchanged: buckwheat flour dull, \$1.65@1.75; buckwheat, 53@58c. Corn meal dull, unchanged. Wheat, receipts, 45.750 bush: exports, 130,890 bush; sales. 17,000 bush; market quiet. lower, weak; No. 2 red, \$1.01% store and elevator, \$1.03 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$2.00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$1.00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$0.2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) red, \$3.00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$1.03 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$0.2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) red, \$0.00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$0.00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) of \$1.06 \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. \$0. 1 \\ Northern, \$1.04 \(\frac{1}{2} \); No. 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \) hard, \$1.06 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we flower, \$0.3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) sorthern, \$9@91 \(\frac{1}{2} \) we string, \$0.6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) Rote dull; \(\frac{1}{2} \) nominal; Western, \$9.394 \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. Barley dull; \(\frac{1}{2} \) No. 2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) Musukee. \$6.271 \(\frac{1}{2} \) saley dull; \(\frac{1}{2} \) No. 3 ada country we flowed the string of the string This point was made by Euchanna of New This point was made and the New This p

Against

Aga

wheat, 3000 bush; corn, 177,000 bush; oats, 25,000 bush; corn, 177,000 bush; oats, 25,000 bush; rye, 1000 bush; barley, 1000 bush.

Local Meat Markets Show Fair Trade and Firm, Steady Prices.

The advices received from British live stock markets during the week showed no change in prices. Shippers have not been making any comments upon profit or loss, and it is fair to assume that a small margin of profit has been returned. Cattle were lower in the West and have been landed in much better condition than for weeks past.

Refrigerator beef has slightly improved im prices, yet the prices have not been such as will warrant any large dividends.

Insurance premiums show no change.
Freight rates for space show no material change from those quoted one week ago, with the inquiry good, and should any improvement in values for American live cattle occur these rates would undoubtedly boom.

The following were the shipments of live

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER-The tone of the market has improved uring the past week. Quotations for the week eas follows:

the Delaware division.

The primary elections will be held in May.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON Feb. 1.—Following were opening, in the total stock of and the total stock of the sale stock of all kinded to the that basis.

Oats were dull and easier in sympathy with wheat and corn.

There was less doing in provisions today than of late. Early there was enough for a little, but with the market off a little, but with the and late. Early there was recovered and a little, but were taken direct ordinary, \$13.00@11.00 to poor to common, \$10.50@12.00; and chover, mixed straw. \$10.50

ern stock of all kinds.
Sales of Western cattle by W. H. Mor

Text of Blaine's Acceptance of Chili's Proposition. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-The following is the text of the cable message sent by Secretary Blaine accepting Chili's propositions

Egan, Minister, Santiago: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's despatch of the 25th

3 new milch cows, \$145 for lot. M. G. Flanders, 3 during the past week. Quotations for the week are as follows:

Nor. creamery, extra, 30@31; Western creamery, extra, 30.331; do, ext. \$1.50.231; d

tion in Dover, in 1890, the exsecretary went so far as to say.

"Why, if John W. Causey will have any trouble, I will accept the congressional momination and gladity go to Washington."
This was before the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Causey was chosen by acclamation and premium of the service of the convention met. Mr. Sheep and lambs were in moderate supply, but it is thought that he will be come a senatorial candidate if the grangers make deciar that neither Mr. Massey nor Seutor Gray will be able to continue their captures of the service of the s

prices for same were well sustained. Extra good calves were not plenty.

WHEAT, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.

The Chicago Market as Reported by Farnum, Reardon & Co.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A large majority of operators in wheat have believed in and have looked for an advance, and traded on that basis.

Outs were dull and easier in sympathy

VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:

Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, \$1.37@1.250 per bbl.; do, do, # bush.

Sweets—Virgina yellow, extra, \$1.37@1.250 per bbl.; do, do, # bush.

Sweets—Virgina yellow, extra, \$1.15@2.250.

Cabbage, Northern, 75@2.20.

Cabbage, Northern, 75@2.00.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—A large majority of operators in wheat have believed in and have looked for an advance, and traded on that basis.

Outs were dull and easier in sympathy.

VEGETABLES—We quote the following current prices:

Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, \$1.37@1.250 per bbl.; do, do, # bush.

Sweets—Virgina yellow, extra, \$1.37@1.250 per bbl.

Onlos—Native yellow, \$2.00@2.25.

Squasshes, Hubbard, per ton, \$15@1.8; do Turban's \$10@1.8;

Substances and the properties of the prices.

Potatoes—Maine and New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, \$1.37@1.250 per bbl.; do, do, # bush.

Sweets—Virgina yellow, extra, \$1.37@1.20.

Cabbage, Northern, 75@2.20.

Cabbage, Nor

HONEYED WORDS.

for the settlement of the differences between the two governments:

CO-OPERATION IN FARMING.

A New Department Open to Every Subscriber-Nature of Different Soils-A Farmer's View of Politics-Beet Culture, Etc.

Andrew H. Ward invites readers to correspond with him on the subjects treated to ask for more definite information, or to tell their own experience, or to suggest new subjects for discussion. Everybody is welcome to this department to write on any subect. Mr. Ward will lecture in every town in New England on any subject relating to farming for profit, free of all expense, except that of travel and lodging. Address THE WEERLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Cultivating Sandy Soils.

[WRITTEN FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.] Of all the soils to be cultivated, or to be andy soils. By their porousness free access for the codling moth. The most effectual is given to the powerful effects of air; they are naturally in that state to which drainare naturally in that state to which draining and subsoil ploughing are reducing the stiffer lands of England. Manure may as well be thrown into water as on land underlaid by water. Drain this, and no matter if the upper soil be almost quicksand, manure state, and later by the paris green when will convert it into fertile arable land. The spraying for the codling moth. thin covering of mould, scarcely an inch in thickness, the product of a century, may be imitated and produced in a short time by two gallons of kerosene and one gallon of studying the laws of its formation. It is a hot water, in which half a pound of soap well recognized fact that next to temperature the water supply is the most imrtant factor in the product of a crop. Poor soils give good crops in seasons of plentiful and well distributed rains, or when skil-base of the horn in great numbers. There fully irrigated; but insufficient moisture in | are two ways to reach them. The eggs a soil is an evil that no supplies of plant are laid in the fresh dropping of the cat-food can neutralize. Sandy soils are rich in the fresh dropping of the catmineral constituents, and fail to give good crops in time of drought only on account of stroyed. Or twice a week kill the insects their inability to retain moisture. This can on the cattle by the kerosene emulsion,

sene emulsion, or persian insect powder, if this latter class are plant lice. There are special insect attacks, such as that of the psylla, which has attacked our pear trees within the last year or two. It is a small insect, looking very much like the aphis. The sure indication of an attack is the leaves being covered by a heavy dew, which soon becomes covered by spores, the parts pear crop was reduced from 1200 barrels to this insect. If the eggs lie apon the tree we can destroy them by spraying with kerosene emulsion. habits are not entirely known. Another special attack of an insect that is very serious in the Hudson valley, is that of the pear midge, which deposits its eggs in the centre of young fruit through the blossom to the number of 30 or 50, they hatch in rapidity. The pears soon burst and become ance should be picked and burned. The and shrivel up is the aphis. The time to destroy them is in the egg state by spraying during the winter with kerosene emulsion. To kill the rose bug (one of the most difficult to fight), an oily substance thrown over them will destroy a great many. If they are not too numerous, knock them off and catch them in vessels and destroy them. The bark borer that attacks the branch may be subdued by painting the limbs during winter little hole in the young pear trees, the work like substance at the root of the trees, can burning it entire. There is an insect which princtures a hole in the pear, and injects a poison which causes a knot or excrescence on the fruit. These are difficult of destruction, which may only be done by knocking them off in vessels. The bud moth, which punctures the bud, can be killed by a light application of paris green applied just when the buds are forming. We shall know more of this insect after this winter. Its habits are not entirely known. The question arises does it pay to spray for the coding moth. Next year I anticipate the attack has been very light. Next year I anticipate the attack and she entirely known the cover of the punctures a hole in the pear, and injects a

destroy two or three species of insect which destroy the fruit and foliage which it hay to spare. If I cut the fodder and crush is necessary to preserve to obtain size, the corn, how much of the corn will each quality and color. The curculio is deestored, none are preferable to the light, stroved in many instances when you spray

The kerosene emulsion is made by

An insect has this season come upon or covered with lime, the eggs will be de

1,000,000 acres can be made to fatten 10,000,000 lambs. When the rape is frozen severely it seems to injure its feeding value. Last autumn 537 lambs were purchased, nearly all of them 340 miles distant. They cost, when laid down on farm, \$3.76 per head. Sold 364 in Buffaio. Dec. 19, which made an average of \$5.54 per head. One hundred of this lot purchased were fed for the British market, and the price received for them in England was \$13.67 per head. These 100 were shorn in October before shipping—20 of the original purchase were set aside Dec. 15, of which 10 were shorn. These alongside of the unshorn ones were fed under the same conditions until May 1. There was no preceptible difference in the gain of the two lots—five of the unshorn lot were shorn, and along with the other five were sent to England. It was found that the lambs shorn in October stood the voyage much the best. The farmers of Ontario can, by selecting and feeding, put lambs on the market at one year of age at a price ranging from \$8 to \$9.

It is good for the land to grow rape—we grow two crops on some land—rye followed by rape. If we put back fertility removed by rape. If we put back fertility removed by rye, and the rape is fed on the ground, we feel sure that the land is growing better. by rape. If we put back fertility removed by rye, and the rape is fed on the ground, we feel sure that the land is growing better. We have grown wheat on 26 plats of ground, which yielded 53 bushe's per acre, and weighed 63 pounds per bushel. We know of no seed better than the Dwarf Essex, and it is grown in England.

What is a Clover Seeding Worth? A clover seeding does not cost much to the farmer. At present prices of clover seed \$1.25 will be deemed sufficient by most farmers, and \$1.50 by those who believe in seeding with greatest liberality. This last will buy a peck or more of clover seeds. almost innumerable, do to the soil into which they are cast? Not all of them will

which they are cast? Not all of them will grow. If they would, there need not be so many. But, allowing one-half the seed to mature, it will cover the land with a crop made more than any other from the atmosphere, which will furnish with its roots three to eight tons of rich manure per acre. It is not only rich, but immediately available, since a clover ley ploughed under furnishes the moisture needed to insure its immediate decay.

What is a clover ley ploughed under worth? This depends mainly on the crop for which it is grown. On a potato field we have known a clover ley to increase the crop at least 100 bushels an acre, worth half as many dollars, it is most unfair for the farmer to credit his potato crop with a profit of \$100 or more per acre when it is made on a clover sod, and when without the clover it would not be worth half that sum. The true method is to divide the supposed profit on the potato crop with that which preceded it.

Clover is thus worth more or less according to the crop which it makes. In the early history of the country, in wheat grow.

available. Not only does it at once help the hoed crop, but it also helps to unlock the mineral fertility which the sod contains that might otherwise be unavailable. Usually, therefore, a clover crop succeeded by a hoed crop, either of potatoes or corn, produces more than any other, and is therefore worth more.

A further conclusion in this connection is that to grow corn from clover makes the result much more important. The corn itself may not sell for as much on the market as the potato crop. But the corn fed to stock that will pay its market price returns in the manure pile more than the potato grower would ever dare to expect. Thus the growing of potatoes after clover means generally the impoverishment of the soil, while the growing of corn fed to stock on the farm means its increasing fertility.—The Cultivator.

Corn Ration for Steers.

I have bought 25 cattle, 1070 pounds each, and write to know how to feed them and how much rations each meal. Have plenty of fodder and corn, but not much

the corn, how much of the corn will each steer require to fatten him by June 1 or 15? I let them fodder during the day.

These steers may be fattened on a ration combined as follows: 15 pounds out corn fodder and 15 pounds crushed corn. Let the crushed corn be mixed with the cut corn fodder. But as the inquirer does not state whether these steers are to be fed in a warm stable, so that the fodder, if moistened, would not do to moisten the fodder and allow it to freeze—we cannot give direction in that respect. But he could mix the crushed corn with the fodder, or feed it together in troughs, or in the manger. This 15 pounds fodder, and 15 pounds crushed corn, is the ration for a day: but if he feeds three times, he could feed five pounds cut corn fodder and five pounds crushed corn at each feed. This would not be a well-balanced ration, because corn fodder cannot be properly balanced with crushed corn alone. The nutrients in this ration are seen in the following formula;

0.65 14.19

Nutritive ratio. 1 to 11.8. We have supposed that this was simply corn and cobcrushed—not the cob. corn and husk. But it will be seen that the nutritive ratio is 1 to 11.8, and the ratio would be still wider if the husk were included. But if this ration were well prepared and properly fed it would probably fatten these steers by the time J. desires to market them, especially if they had warm quarters. If it should appear that the steers would eat more after a few weeks' feeding he might feed six pounds of crushed corn at a feed. But we think the ration given will satisfy them.—[Prof. Stewart, in Country Gentleman.

An overgrown plant in heat soon becomes spindling and feeble, and never does well afterwards. The length of time before transplanting, or the time to sow in hotbeds, depends on several things, among which are the quality of the seeds, the vigor of the horbed (whether slow or quick) the of the hotbed (whether slow or quick), the time when the temperature outdoors is right for transplanting, and the general earliness or lateness of the spring. Plants in hotbeds must be weeded and cultivated exactly as if growing out of doors.

beds, debends on several things, among which are the quality of the seeds, the vicor of the hotbed (whether slow or quick), the time when the temperature outdoors is right for translating, and print of the hotbed in the series of the cows are right for translating, and print of the seeds and cultivated to the series of the creamery has equalled the cheese factory in the cultivation of foreign trade, doubtless this ratio will be reversed, and there appears no reason why it cannot be. It is the development of the creamery date that makes the dairy outdook even more encouraging for the American farmers. They are organizing creameries at the rate of nearly one a day, according to accessible reports in January. Most of the annual reports from creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, an increase of product over that of the same creameries are lated in 1859, leaving out the work of these structure in 1859, leaving out the work of these structure in 1859, leaving out the work of these structure in 1859. The indications are that this spring will see, and there are reameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, an increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, an increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, and increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, and increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, and increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, and increase of product over that of the same creameries are already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, and increase of product over that of the same creamery in the product about the work of thesame, they bring him the house of the same creamery in the product about the averag in January. Most of the annual reports from creameries already at work indicate prosperity, and, on the whole, an increase of product over that of the same creameries in 1889, leaving out the work of those started in 1890. The indications are that this spring will see more creamery building than ever before. The knowledge is spreading that creameries make better butter at less cost, and, most pleasing of all to the farmer, they bring him what he longs for most—money, Figures from a few reports taken at random from different parts of the country show that these creameries averaged to pay out in their neighborhoods something like \$33,000 apiece last year, and there is no reason to believe that these are exceptional cases. They made on the average 133,000 pounds of butter each, so that the farmers got on the average for butter product about 25 cents a pound, net. New York market prices creamery butter ranged in January from 18 to 28 cents a pound, according to grade, and dairy butter from 5 to 10 cents less a pound. The difference is that farmers who do not combine in creameries get a good deal less for their from 5 to 10 cents less a pound. The difference is that farmers who do not combine in creameries get a good deal less for their from 5 to 10 cents less a pound. The difference is that farmers who do not combine in creameries get a good deal less for their stouter and have all the trouble of making it. It is gratifying to note that the advance made by the dairy interests of the country is not alone due to the introduction of cooperation, but as well to the display of greater intelligence on the part of the farmers themselves. Dairying is fast being reduced to a science, and "lowing kine" are coming to be viewed in the less noetic but more profitable light of "milk machines." The farmers are profiting by such figures as those recently presented by Prof. Whitcher of the New Hampshire experiment station, who tound that the best cow in his herd produced milk ata cost of 1.52 cents a quark. Facts like these are lea

intelligently. The dissemination of such knowledge means, ultimately, a great deal to the country. There are now in the United States at least 15,000,000 milch cows, valued at more than \$350,000,000. The butter product alone cannot be much less than 1,300,000,000 pounds, and the cleese worder may approximate 400,000,000. product may approximate 400,000,000 pounds, which would make, leaving out the milk unmanufactured, our total dairy products worth more than \$250,000,000 on the basis of the average export price.—[Brad-presset]

Seven Years' Experience with Oats. The following is an abstract of a bulletin of the Ohio experiment station, now awaiting publication by the State printer:

The oat crop of Ohio for 1890 was one of the poorest on record; it was quite the poorest at the experiment station, owing to the

the poorest on record; it was quite the poorest at the experiment station, owing to the attack of a peculiar disease which caused the blades to turn yellow when the oat plants were six inches high, and stunted their growth throughout the season.

Only four out of the 54 differently named sorts tested by the station in 1830 yielded so much as 33 bushels per acre. These were: Improved American, Dakota Gray, White Canadian and State of North Dakota. These were followed closely by Monarch, Early Dakota, Black Tartarian and Wideawake.

In a series of tests, extending over seven years, the Monarch, Early Dakota, White Schoenen, Rust Proof and Kansas Hybrid have given the largest yield.

In general, five to eight pecks of seed oats has given a larger yield than a larger quantity; and drilling has been followed by better crops than broadcast seeding.

An experiment in steeping seed oats in hot water indicates that by this method the greater portion of the loss from the smut of oats may be prevented. The process, briefly stated, is as follows: Have two vessels, in one of which water is kept warmed to about 120 degrees, Fahrenheit, and in the other to as nearly exactly 135 degrees as possible. Have a basket of wire netting, or a loose splint basket with cloth. The water baths must be large enough to admit this basket. Fill the basket with seed grain and immerse it in the cooler bath, keeping it there and stirring it round until all the grains are warmed, then lift it out and plunge it into the hot bath, where it should remain from 8 to 10 minutes, being stirred or agitated meanwhile. Then remove it, and dip it into cold water or spread the grain out and throw cold water over it, after which dry it sufficiently for sowing.

The effectiveness of this method depends upon having the water hot enough to destroy the smut germs which may be adhering to the outside of the grains of oats, but not so hot as to destroy the germ of the oats. Experiment has demonstrated that this may be accomplished by soaking the grain

And of the case of

At the Maryland experiment station they have proved by trial that the cows that calve in September and October give from 800 to 1000 bounds of milk more in a year than they do when they calve in the spring.

hanging it by the chimney was the thorough drying the seed thus secured. If seed corn is left in the crib, covered half the winter with drifted snow, its germ is chilled and does not start vigorously. The drier the corn is made the better for seed it is. The germ is compressed into small space. In expanding it contracts the soil around the seed, ensuring good root hold for the small roots as soon as they appear.

When a flock of sheep gets scabby they

roots as soon as they appear.

When a flock of sheep gets scabby they should be washed with soap and water and then dipped in a solution of a half pound of arsenic to 12 gallons of water, taking care that it does not get into the mouth and nostrils. Use the same to wash the sides of the sheep pen, the posts they have rubbed against, and if a dog runs among them wash and dip him. It is necessary to make thorough work of it in order to prevent it from breaking out again.

When it is time to take the pigs away from the sow, stop giving sloppy food and

When it is time to take the pigs away from the sow, stop giving sloppy food and roots, that her nilk may dry up. It is better to begin this as soon as the pigs have learned to drink milk at the trough. They should have a trough so arranged that the sow cannot get to it, and should be given sweet milk, milk-warm at first.

Washington, Jan. 30.—At the last Paris exposition I was present when they were painting in the Chilian building a large papier mache map upon a wall covering the whole end of the main room.

milk, milk-warm at first.

Canadian orchardists feel quite jubilant over the success of the Canadian apple in England. The total exports this season have been about 600,000 barrels, as against 168,968 last year. The Baldwin has been the favorite apple, though the Kings have brought higher figures. The Annanolis valley, N.S., supplies the largest share of the export apples, although Ontario shares in the success of Canadian fruit.

It is said that, by breeding from twin

in the success of Canadian fruit.

It is said that by breeding from twin sheep, both male and female, there will be a greater number of twin lambs, and often triplets will be obtained. But, unless they are to have extra care, one lamb is often more profitable than two would be. The weemust give milk enough for both, and when they are old enough they must be given other food than what she furnishes, and taughtto eat it, or the result will be two stunted lambs instead of one decent one. But then the same food should be given where there is but one, and make that rank as "prime" instead of "from fair to good."

THE DRUMMER.

[Puck.] ABROAD:

quiry in regard to the membership of Pope Pius IX. in the Masonic order goes to show that the late pope was not a Mason after all. After a careful search through Masonic archives the secretary of the Grand Orient of France some time ago declared that the oppe was not a member of the fraternity. The belief that he was admitted to the society was first founded upon a document unearthed in a German lodge which records the initiation of Mastal Ferretti in the lodge of Palermo called the Endless Chain, or Chaine Eternelle, in the year 1839.

The names and addresses of the officers and members who were present at the initiation were also given; but on further injury it was discovered that in the year mentioned in that document there was not mentioned in that document there was not a member of the fraternity.

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The names and admitted to the sacing the orchestral music at the cafes, and members who were present at the initiation were also given; but on further injury it was discovered that in the year mentioned in that document there was not members who were present at the initiation were also given; but on further injury it was discovered that in the year mentioned in that document there was not a member of the further of the wars of Europe.

The names and addresses of the officers and would go out in a park the present the cafes, the property of the same monor of the wars of Europe.

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RANE.

He Thought it was His Fate to be the Last President, Gen. John Cochrane, the old-time Tammany leader, wrote the following letter, which is published in Butler's book:

MY DEAR GENERAL-I met you casually on Pennsylvania av., when you told me your purpose. You

said that the commissioners ought to be hanged, and that you should urge it upon the president. You named the hour of the next morning for which your interview with him was arranged.

I determined if possible to witness it, and going accordingly to the executive mansion the next morning I quietly opened the door and looked into the

President's reception room, where an impressive tableau was being enacted. You sat directly facing the President, as if in the act of speaking to him. The President sat in his chair, apright but blanched. The view was instantaneous, and, unwilling to disturb its surprising effect, I at once closed the door, and have ever since preserved in my mind the photographed seene: Your attitude was aggressive, and the pos-ture of the president denoted amazement struggling with fear. I concluded that you had just discharged at him your demand that the commissioners be hanged and that the president's appearance indi-cated its prostrating effect upon him. In the course of one of those initial stages of the

rebellion, the president once said to me that he was the last president of the United States.

Sincerely yours, John Cocheans.

Superstitions About Tea.

[Irish Times.]
If you put cream into your cup before the sugar it will "cross your love," so be very careful. If, while the tea is being made, the lid, removed to pour in the water, is forgotten it is a sure sign of a new arrival.

If a tea stalk floats in a cup it is called a

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

How Chilians Stole Peru's Nitrate Beds.

Name of Montt Appears in 1851 as the Fee of All Progress.

At Paris Their Country Was Larger on the Map Than the United States.

whole end of the main room.

I smiled to see that Chili was represented as somewhat larger than the United States. They had put in all Patagonia and exaggerated the conquered districts from Bolivia and Chili and thus made their domain in the south temperate zone look larger that the whole North American A little later I encountered, on the Baltic

sea, the first Chilian whom I had a good opportunity to study.

He was a smallish, square-shouldered

man, with rather a large. Spanish head, and sallow, dark features and skin. What Indian was in him had been so thoroughly mixed with Spanish, that the result seemed like one settled race. He was rather commonly dressed, had no

style, and was complaining about the way his coffee was made on the Finnish steamer, the stewardess of which had invited the passengers to listen to the gentleman's com-I spoke to him in my poor French, and

found that he spoke French of about the same quality, but we understood each other and in time became companious. I took him ashore at Helsingfors and

gave him a ride into the interior while the steamer waited, and saw him for two or three days at Stockholm.

There was nothing much inviting about him, but he had been an extensive travel-ler, had come from Chili to England, and had made the tour of the better part of Europe, and was now coming back from Poland and Moscow to England again. He had never been in the United States, but announced that to be his next expedition. He told me that, according to his understanding, the United States was the richest country on the globe—if not at present, prospectively. He inquired about Mr. Blaine, and with national self-confidence said that Blaine was defeated for the presi-

Because He Had Interfered in the quarrel between Chili and Peru. As this was one of the causes, I did not

It Has 1000 Horse Power and 6000 Most of his reading I found had been about the different wars of nations, and among his curious ideas was one that Castelreagh or Stewart, the Irish minister succeeding Pitt, had been the person who had put down Napoleon. Next to Castelreagh ne seemed to admire Lord Nelson.

I found that this man hardly ever smiled, and when he laughed it was a quick, unwholesome, horse laugh, rather negrofied, and then he always relapsed to an austerity

is three inches in diameter.

The length of these tubes, if stretched out in a straight line, would extend to 7200 feet, or very nearly a mile and a half. The whole boiler contains 6000 square feet of heating surface, and is of 1000 horse power.

The shell of what is termed a Lancashre boiler is 28 feet lon and 7 feet in diameter. The barrel of a locomotive boiler is 10 feet long, and a little more than 4 feet in diameter. The marine boiler has a shell 1244 feet in diameter, and is 16½ feet long. The boiler tubes serve to diffuse the heat through the mass of water in locomotive and other boilers. and then he always relapsed to an austerry and sullenness.

His grandfather, he said, had come from the Asturias in the north of Spain to Chili, but his father and himself had been born in that country, where his male progenitors had lived for three quarters of a century.

received their training in administration at Santiago, among them O'Higgins. O'Higgins was one of the best rulers Chili has known. He ameliorated the condition of the laborers by suppressing the Flefs in 1791, made the excellent road from Valparaiso to Santiago, and his son Bernardo was the founder of Chilian independence.

Chili was, in Spanish times, unable to meet the expenses of its government, and received an annual grant in aid from the Viceroy of Peru. The original inhabitants have intermarried with Spanish settlers so constantly that there is now but one race, which, when the war for independence began, numbered about half a million.

In 1817 Bernardo O'Higgins was declared supreme director of Chili, and the country became free in 1818; a fleet was at once commenced to deliver Peru and was turned over to Lord Cochrane, a Scotchman who had been expelled from England for fraudulent speculation. morning of the 19th, leaving the whole country refreshed and invigorated by its passage.

Following on the heels of a warm rainstorm, the cold wave came down out of British America, and in one day spread from Dakota to Texas.

The next day it occupied the whole valley of the Mississippi, and the next advanced to the Atlantic, setting everybody shivering along the coast from Jacksonville to New York.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18, its Southern extension covered more than half of the peninsula of Florida, while its Northern end enveloped Quebec. Already a great "wave" of warmer air was chasing after it, and by Thursday morning it had disappeared from the map as suddenly asithad made its entry on the Sunday before.

It is the persistence of such "waves," and of the areas of storm and sunshine that precede or follow or accompany them, in moving always in a general way toward the east, that makes weather prediction possible. The rotation of the earth on its axis, giving direction to the air currents set in motion by the heat of the sun, is the underlying cause of the eastward motion of the storms and air waves of our latitudes.

had been expelled from England for fraudulent speculation.

At that early day eight ships of war and 16 transports were assembled at Valparaiso, commanded and mainly officered by Englishmen, and 4100 men were embarked. These occupied Lima and proclaimed the independence of Peru in 1821.

The next year a great battle was fought between the Chilians, Peruvians, Colombians and the Spanish, followed by Bolivar's entrance into Lima with an Englishman, Miller, for his cavalry commander.

Another battle took place 11,000 feet above the sea, and the royalists were scattered at the commencement of the administration of John Quincy Adams. At that time the boundaries were organized of Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and a small strip of sea-coast was secured at the Atacamia desert for Bolivia.

The Chilians soon showed

Their Want of Gratitude by grumbling against Gen. O'Higgins and finally driving him out of the country, so through the window between the apart that he went up to Peru, where he lived until 1842 in exile. His colleague, San Marwas attracted by various and sundry voices.
"What is it, uncle?" asked Mr. Stewart.
"Mawnin', boss, mawnin'. I 'jes wanted ter fin' out how much my ole lady's tax wuz, boss. I'm 'bout sho' it's erbout sixtin, died in 1850 in Paris.

tin, died in 1850 in Paris.

In 1851 we come to the name of Montt in Chilian politics. Don Manuel Montt was elected president against a war hero -Gen. Cruz. Cruz's party of course rebelled, and a civil war ensued which slaughtered 4000 men. Montt began the railway from Valparaiso

banished.

Ibsurrections, therefore broke, out in several places in 1859, and in four mouths 5000 men were killed in tois civil war. Most of the liberal statesmen were banished and the streets of Linn were full of Chillan avides.

exiles.

In the course of time it was discovered that the Bolivian desert between Peru and Chili, as well as a strip of Peru called Tarapaca, just north of Bolivia, was rich in mexhaustible beds of nitrate of soda and borax, that guano deposits were on most of the rocky promontories of the coast, and that below the desert were some very fine silver mines.

that below the desert were some very fine silver mines.

These discoveries being made, numbers of Chilians migrated into Bolivia and Peru. The Chilans soon laid claim to a more northern boundary, the 23d parallel, which would take in two-thirds of this desert.

Foreseeing the unscrupulousness of Chili, the two presidents of the northern republics made a treaty in 1873 guaranteeing the territories of each other against connect tories of each other against conquest ritories of each other against conquest. This treaty was contirmed by the national assemblies of Peru and Bolivia in 1874, and was to be kept secret.

Chili meantime demanded half the value of the customs dues from minerals exported from the disputed provinces or deserts.

Thus getting her nose in like the camel Chili soon brought in

Her Whole Body. These export rights were next exchanged

by Chili for freedom of duty for all Chilian industries on the Bolivian coast for 25 years. The Bolivian Assembly refused to rectify this latter treaty, and notified an Englishman named Hicks to pay his taxes upon the nitrate he was shipping away. Upon his refusal some of his property was sold at auc-

Immediately Chili without declaring war

commenced hostile operations. She seized three Bolivian ports, marched into the interior of the country and attacked the Bolivians at Calama, at the extreme northern end of the Bolivian desert.

Peru was not in the contest yet, and offered to be a mediator. Peru, however, was in financial difficulties, and she made her nitrate deposits on the Tarapaca desert a government monopoly.

The English instantly shoved on the Chilitans to attack Peru. This is the statement of Mr. Markham, one of their own authors. The consequence to Chilli of this career of conquest has been rapid moral deterioration in the characters of those employed in such work.

"Chili has become half delivious over her

Many persons will be surprised to learn that the United States has since its existence formally declared war but once.

A carpet-layer at Reading, Penn., was detected "stealing a bath," and the lady of the house was so delighted with his misconduct when missed from his work that she declined to prosecute him.

"Chili has become half delirious over her

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

ECONOMY IN DUCKS.

How a Creole Prepares One for the

Table-Her Sauces.

BOILER WITH 600 TUBES.

Square Feet.

The boiler which is said to be the largest

in the world was tested in July, 1890, at

one of the electric lighting stations in New

York. It is encased in a vertical shell.

which is three-fourths of an inch in thick ness. It contains 600 tubes, each of which

UNCLE MAKES A DOLLAR.

An Instance of Financial Ability in a

[Atlanta Herald.]

Tax Collector Stewart comes in for his

share of amusing incidents. The other day

a fat, little, undersized, gray-headed negro

man waddled into the apartment for tax-

payers. It was early in the morning and he

was the only taxpayer there. By getting on

tip-toes the old negro could just peep

to see him. At last Mr. Stewart's attention

forty."
Mr. Stewart consulted the tax books.

Mr. Stewart consulted the tax books,
"Only five-forty."
"Boss," said the old fellow in a dubious
tone. "I specs you better look ergin. I'm
sho' it mus' be six-forty."
In spite of all the old tax collector could
say the old fellow handed him \$6.40. The
tax collector returned the old man \$1 and
gave him a receipt.
"Thankee, boss, thankee," said the old
arra when he say \$1 returned. He pock

negro when he saw \$1 returned. He pock-eted the dollar and departed with the re-

Lowly Negro.

is three inches in diameter.

In the practice of economy Francoise pur-

justice or morali

a soft cloth.

red pepper pod, finely minced.

"Chili has become half delirious over her glorious victories," says the author. "But what was her real net gain? She has got some manure that belongs to her neighbors. And against this gain must be set the loss of her character for justice, for humanity, for love of peace. Hereafter, unless there is a change, she may suffer still more from the predominance of the military element and of ideas engendered by conquest. The only hope for Chili is that better counsels may at last prevail."

This is a very different song from what the English have been recently singing. In short, the British in every war take sides acainst the larger power, without regard to justice or morality. Italian papers tell of a Neapolitan noble-man who fought 14 duels during his life-time in defence of his assertion that Dante was a greater poet than Ariosto. As he lay on his death-bed a short time ago he took pleasure in acknowledging that he had never read the works of either writer. The swellest New York hotels require their elevator boys to wear dress suits. To be thus clothed before 6 o'clock is the mark of servitude. No gentleman wears a dress suit before that hour, so consequently, during the day at least, the elevator boy is no gentleman.

Platte county, Mo., reports a wonder in the 15-year-old daughter of W. D. House, a farmer, who can read letters without break-ing the seal and books without seeing the

The echo at the Eagle's Nest on the banks of the Killarney is renowned for its repetition of a bugle call, which seems to be repeated by a hundred instruments, until it gradually dies away in the air. At the report of a cannon the loudest thunders reverberate from the rock and die in seemingly endless peals along the distant mountains. chases a large duck; she knows she can make it tender. First she dips it in boiling water that it may be feathered easier; she cleans and wipes it dry inside and out with The heart, the gizzard and the liver are

ains.

A curious marriage custom is recorded by Dr. Post as existing in Southern India among some of the more primitive non-Aryan tribes. This consists in wedding a girl to a plent, a tree, an animal, or even to an inanimate object, the notion being that any ill-luck which may follow an actual marriage will be averted by a union of this kind. chopped fine with three or four shalots; with a tablespoonful of fresh, sweet butter added and seasoned with salt and a bit of With this Françoise stuffs the bird, packs in the pope's nose and cuts off the neck,

sewing up the aperture. Then she makes a bouquet garni of a sprig of thyme, some It is a sign of fair weather if the cluster of small air bubbles formed by the sugar collect and remain in the centre of the cup. If they rush to the sides it will surely rain before night. parsley, a couple of bay laurel leaves and a few cloves, tied with a thread; this she ties to the breast, then rolls the bird in a clean, It takes more than 100 bees to weigh an

wet cloth and wraps a cord around and around: then she puts it on in boiling, salted water, covers well, and cooks it one There is a species of crow in India which assembles in flocks of about 20 or 30 in the recesses of forests, and whose note so exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing that a person ignorant of the real cause would fancy that a very merry party was close at hand. The last thing she does is to remove the cloth, take away the bouquet and serve the bird on a hot dish, with garnish of sliced

bird on a not dish, with garmish of sheed lemon.

A duck cooked in this way retains all its juices, and is as different to the dry, tasteless object it presents when roasted as can be imagined. The acid of lemon brings out the savor of itsh and game better than anything else that can be used as garnish.

Francoise makes many sauces for her duck, but a simple one, easily prepared, is made by using equal quantities of butter, currant jelly and madeira or port wine.

First melt the butter, add the jelly, and, when melted, the wine; bring to the boiling point and serve with the duck. Green peas and celery should accompany it also. was close at hand.

The present extent of the Vatican is enormous, the number of rooms, at the lowest computation, being 4422. Its treasures of marble statues, ancient gems, paintings, books, manuscripts, etc., are to be compared only with those in the British Museum. The length of the statue museum alone is a fraction over a mile. Conservative writers say that the gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more gold coins than the whole of the present European cir-

than the whole of the present European cir The sapphire and emerald are credited with The sapphire and entered them capable of influencing ophthalmic disorders, and there is a superstitious belief that servents are blinded by looking at the latter stone.

The latest scheme for room decoration adopted by the girls is to accumulate enough love letters to cover the walls of their sleering apartments. They make the dado of the envelopes and the general decoration of the letter sheets.

The latest location for a watch is in a doorhandle. There is one in a shop in Bond st.,
and another in the handle of a doctor's
hypographs.

Europe signifies a country of white com-plexion; so named because the inhabitants there were of a fairer complexion than those of Asia and Africa. Cigar ashes are used for medicinal pur

brougham.

peses, and are especially efficacious in scar-latura.

A bridegroom in Norristown applied for a license, and in the excitement of the moment forgot the name of the bride.

The women in Bridgeton, Penn., have formally petitioned the mayor for permission to carry red pepper with them when they go out after dark.

out after dark.

The conveying of information by fire, giving smoke by day and illumination at night, is one of the very eldest—methods adopted for this purpose. No one knows when the semaphore was first invented, but the origin of this device for signalling with arms at different angles is most ancient. Cryptograms, for computing in secret language are for communicating in secret language, are nearly as old as the art of writing, and invisible inks, which could be rendered visible by heat or the action of chemicals, were used by the Egyptians 35 centuries ago.

used by the Exyptians 35 centuries ago.
The conductors of all the street cars, omnibuses and other vehicles for public accommodation in Warsaw, in that part of the city between Noyaya Praga and the suburb of Brudno, are women, and fulfil their duties more accurately and to the better satisfaction of the public than men.

war between Peru and Chili." by Clements
Markham. This British authority describes
the Chilians throughout as the aggressors
and the spoliators in the war which raged
between 1879 and 1882.

As the British newspapers at the present
time are

Petting the Chilians
and scowling at the United States, it might
be well for some of them to look into this
book of their own countryman and find
what manner of nation they are now be
friending.

Mr. Markham says that several of the
ablest viceroys of Peru under Spanish rule
received their training in administration at
Santiago, among them O'Higgins. O'Higgins was one of the best rulers Chili has

storm and fair weather, and its so-called
warm and cold waves.

By simply follo ing the shifting lines and
symbols from day to day one can trac the
course and conduct of a storm as it moves
from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic
ocean. It only requires a little exercise of
the imagination to see the earth spread out
far below, and the winds and clouds advancing and wheeling their airy battalions unfar below, and the winds and clouds advancing and wheeling their airy battalions underneath the observer's eyes.

A very interesting study of this kind was
furnished by the first cold w ve of the
attumn of 1891, which entered the United
States on Nov. 15, and, crossing all of the
States cast of the Rocky mountains, disspthe received their training in administration at
Santiago, among them O'Higgins. O'Higgins was one of the best rulers Chili has

some accurately and to the better satisfaction of the public than men.

The Chinese make what is called "Chiwah-hi," or grass cloth, from the fibre of
the commas it moves
the counter of a storm as it moves
from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic
ocean. It only requires a little exercise of
the imagination to see the earth spread out
far below, and the winds and clouds advancing and wheeling their airy battalions unfar below, and the winds and clouds advancing and wheeling their airy battalions unfar below, and the wa where the Conqueror of Rome was buried."
Good peat in Germany furnishes a celulose which is valuable to paper makers. Besides serving as a wholesome litter for live stock it is also used to preserve perishable goods. Meat and fish are now packed in peat litter for transport between Trieste and Copenhager.

If all the locomotives in the United States ware coupled together they would make a train of solid iron and steel over 300 miles long. Add the passenger cars and we would have 300 miles more of wood and iron; this would give us a gigantic passenger train 600 miles in length, counting both engines and cars.

A Yorkshire vicar once received the fol-A Yorkshire vicar once received the following notice regarding a marriage from a parish house: "This is to give you notis that I and Miss Jemima Arabella Brearly is comin' to your church on Saturday afternoon nex', to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands. Please be promp', as the cab is hired by the hour." The "operation" was performed in due course.

A man in Harrisburg claims to have invented an underground system for propelling street cars, which is really the trolley system reversed.

system reversed.

To procure rain the Peruvians used to set a black sheep in a field, pour chicha (a beverage made of sugar and molasses) over it and give it nothing to eat till rain fell.

The smallest constituency represented in the national House of Representatives is that of Bartine of Nevada, and, though it enbraces the entire State it contains only system reversed.

that of Bartine of Nevada, and, though it embraces the entire State, it contains only 45,761 members.

According to the figures of Prof. W. J. McGee it is only a question of time when the slow but never-ceasing inroads of the ocean will engulf many populous cities of the Atlantic seaboard, and perhaps whole States.

the Atlantic scaboard, and perhaps whole States.

It was largely the fashion in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries with ladies of wealth to have their watches richly incrusted with precious stones. A lady's watch made toward the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth had a gold case set with 200 turquoise stones arranged in eight concentric circles with a single one in the middle. On the upper portion of the case was a Tudor rose of crimson and green in translucent enamel, and on the margin crimson and blue leaves and fruit in enamel. The balance wheel was protected by a gilt cock.

People in Japan are called by the family People in Japan are called by the family name first, the individual, or what we should call Christian name, next, and then the honoritic—thus, "Smith Peter Mr."

Large heads do not always indicate intellect Prof. Virchow, the German scientist. ect. Prof. Virchow, the German scientist, oints out that the Greeks, one of the most

ntellectual of nations, are also one of the mallest headed of races.

smallest headed of races.

Almonds are such near cousins to peaches that one can be grafted upon the other, and the analogy is made plainer in this instance, because the almond on the tree is also covered by a pulo.

The bronze statue of Liberty which has crowned the dome of the Capitol building at Washington for the past 29 years is 19 feet 6 inches hich and weighs 14,985 pounds. The figure was cast in five sections the heaviest being of 4740 pounds weight.

Snuff has been made from a very early period, first and most largely by the Spanish, who prepared it with care and scented it with various materials. Next the low countries, Scotland and England extended and popularized the use of snuff.

In Ireland Dennis Koerobee died possessed eted the dollar and departed with the receipt.

The next morning Mr. Stewart met the same old negro fellow on a McPherson electric car. When the negro saw Mr. Stewart he broke into a laugh.

"Look here, uncle: why did you want to pay more tax than was necessary?"

"Well, it wuz dis way, boss: I wanted a dollar. I didn't know 'zactly how ter git 'er. I paid you \$6.40, didn't I, boss? I goes home an' tells de ole lady I dun paid Mr. Stuard \$6.40. Dat dollar belongs to me,"

[Pittsburg Bufletin.]
First chorus girl—You sweet thing! How In Ireland Dennis Koerobee died possessed of 48 children, 236 grandchildren and 944 great grandchildren. He had been married well you're looking! I haven't seen you for -well, for several years. Second chorus girl—No. the last time we seven times.

Seals when basking place one of their

Second chorus girl—No. the last time we met was in Bfussells. That awful night when the news of Waterloo came!

First C. G.—Do you remember the time we had escaping from Pompeil when the ashes began to fall?

Second C. G.—Distinctly. And will you ever forget the lovely time we had during the festivities connected with the laying of the corner stone of the biggist pyramid?

First C. G.—That was a jolly time! And do you recall the compliment you got from Chris Columbus the night of the fete in honor of his return!

Second C. G.—Yes indeed! And I'm sure you will never forget how surprised that dear old man, Noah, was when he found us hidden in his ark!

First C. G.—Wasn't that funny? And shall I ever be too old to think of the day when Cain came rushing to us, complaining of his brother, and how—

(Interruption by the call boy.)

Seals when basking place one of their number on guard to give the lalarm in case of tangent. The signal is a quick clap of the flippers on a rock. Rabbits signals and calls. If the number of persons daily entering the city of London were despatched from any given station by train, as many as 1977 trains, each conveying 600 persons, would be required for the purpose. If the trains were all joined together in a continuous line they would extend 221 miles.

The opal was once 'looked upon as a thunder stone, and although many women now appear to have strong superstitious prejudice against wearing one, it was in by gone days held in the highest estimation, for it was supposed to combine the virtues of several other gems.

There are 14 great gates to the Escurial, the palace of Spanish kings, and the building is lighted by 1110 outer and 1578 inner windows.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Dr. Graves Saved by the Colorado Supreme Court.

Death of Gen. Barnum of New York-Extraordinary Skin Grafting.

National Prohibition Wanted-Strikes, Accidents and Other Incidents.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 29.-Dr. Graves has been wrested from the shadow of the gallows by the Supreme Court. That tribunal granted him a writ of error

and a supersedeas this morning.

The order of the court was a formal one. but stipulated that the doctor should not be admitted to bail or released from custody. The writ does take the prisoner out of the solitary cell in which he has been confined ever since his removal to the penitentiary. Dr. Graves was to have been hanged next

Tuesday. Now the Supreme Court will fix the day upon which the execution shall take place if they do not grant a new trial. It may be six months or more before he learns whether he will be given another opportunity to prove his innocence or will have to face death.

When the action of the court was announced the attorneys for the prisoner hastened to send him a despatch. When the doctor received it, he was overcome with joy. His face brightened, and

he talked cheerfully with his keepers. His gladness was not unalloyed, however, when he was told that he could not be admitted "Very well." he replied, with resignation.

"It will not be long before I shall be given a new trial and proven entirely guiltless."

Mrs. Graves was told about the fortune of Mrs. Graves was told about the fortune of her husband a few minutes after the announcement of the court. She wept for joy. She will start at once to pay him a short visit and then return to Providence to await the action of the court on the motion for a new trial.

The mother of the prisoner is in Kansas with a relative. She was notified by telegram.

gram.

The State made no opposition to the application of the defence for a supersedeas. What a New Trial Means.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29 .- Ex-District Attor ney Isaac N. Stevens of Denver, who prosecuted Dr. T. Thatcher Graves for murder of Mrs. Barnaby on behalf of the State of Colorado, arrived in this city this evening and went to the Narragansett Hotel. His wife accompanied him. Mr.

evening and went to the Narragansett Hotel. His wife accompanied him. Mr. Stevens said:

"In my judgment there is not the slightest danger of the Supreme Court ever reversing the Graves case on its merits. That case as tried before one, of the ablest judges in the West, who had for several years occupied a position on our Supreme Court commission, and every doubtful question during the entire trial was resolved in favor of the defendant. The jury was the best which ever sat in the State of Colorado. I can safely say that, I think.

"Now let me tell you something that may interest the public a little more. Our Supreme Court is composed of most excellent and able judges. The result of a new trial in this case would be the absolute discharge of the defendant. It would be impossible to ever prosecute the case again.

"The witnesses all live beyond the jurisdiction of our courts, and it was with the greatest difficulty and a very heavy expense that their attendance was secured at the last trial. It would be impossible to get them a second time to leave their business to volunteer to attend the trial, and they would have to volun eer, as we have no means of forcing their attendance.

"Mr. Conrad informs me that he thinks that himself and family have fully discharged their duty to the good of the people of Colorado, and that he will never again interest himself in the matter if a second trial is ordered."

THRASHED THE CONDUCTOR. Georgia Legislator Resents Insult to His Wife.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.-City Attorney John B. Goodwin, who is also one of the most prominent members of the Georgia Legislature, figured in a sensational affray

While riding on an electric car, Col. Goodwin's wife and a lady friend were insulted now in progress. by a half-drunken conductor, who got into wrangle with them about change, and locked the door on them.

As soon as they could get out they reported the matter and the conductor was

col. Goodwin did not want his wife figur-

Col. Goodwin did not want his wife figuring in a police court, so he sent word ordering the man's release. Then he went out to find the man and found him.

In less than a minute he was on that conductor's neck. In another minute he had worn out a light rattan cane upon the conductor, who was knocked to the ground.

As soon as he could reel out of reach of the irate attorney, the conductor run.

Goodwin was not satisfied, however. He followed, overtaking the man, whose name followed, overtaking the man, whose name is Levins, and made another attack on him All of the encounters were in the heart of All of the encounters were in the heart of the business portion of the city and created

BECAUSE HE WAS JUST.

WhyCardinal Manning Sympathized with Ireland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 .- The Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers lectured on Cardinal Manning before the Catholic Young Men's Association in the club rooms last night. Father Elliott treated the late last night. Father Elliott treated the late cardinal as a convert, and classed him among the aggressive and audacious spirits who were honest as they were intellectual; who, moved by the holy spirit, never knew defeat, and were as zealous and steadfast as those Catholics to the "manner born."

"He was not as great a writer as Cardinal Newman," said the lecturer; "he did not possess his splendid style, but while Newman appealed to the highly intellectual, Manning made himself universally understood, by the schoolboy as well as the philospher."

philospher."

He next divided the great prelate's career into three sections. First as a theologian, second as a home rule Englishman and third as a friend of labor. third as a friend of labor.

"It is a marvel when an Englishman manages to get righ, on the Irish question," said Father Elliott. "It took Gladstone the greater part of his life to do so. The Irish and the English are so diametrically different that they find it difficult to understand each other. Though Manning was an Englishman, he loved Ireland and sympathized with Irishmen, not so much because he was a Catholic, but because he was just."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

National Reform Party at Chicago Adopt an Address.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- At the reform conference today the tight for "nationalizing the liquor traffic" was largely ineffectual. for it found no place in the address brought in by the committee to be presented to the coming convention of the People's party in St. Louis. The address was amended so as to favor "suppression" instead of "annihilation" of the liquor saloon, and then adopted.

The address states that it expresses a consensus of opinion of an informal gathering of members of the People's party. the Prohibition party and the national reform party. It favors a consolidation of all political elements in behalf of these issues, tow it: That money should be issued by the general government, without the intervention of any private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country; that the saloon is the great enemy of reform in these matters, and we demand its suppression; all means of public transportation and communication should be controlled by the government to obtain for all the people equal and equitable advantages in such services; we are The address states that it expresses a conall the people equal and equitable advantages in such services; we are opposed to speculation in land and alien ownership of the same, and we demand a reasonable limitation of the amount of land that can be owned by any corpora-tion or individual; that we favor municipal

tion or individual; that we tave individual; that suffrage for women, with an educational qualification.

The address is signed by Ignatius Donnelly, Frances E. Willard, Gen. J. B. Weaver, E. J. Wheeler, G. M. Miller, E. Evans and H. S. Taylor, GALLANT VET MUSTERED OUT.

Death of Gen. Henry A. Barnum Came Quite Unexpectedly. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.-Gen. Henry A Barnum, the distinguished and gallant war veteran and one of the port wardens of this city, died this morning at his rooms at 100 West 44th st., which form part of the Sixth

Avenue Hotel.

He had been critically ill at the hotel for several days, but a fatal termination of his illness was not expected so soon. Gen. Barnum complained of a severe cold on Sunday last, and his physician. Dr. B. G. Carleton,

ronounced his case to be one of pneumonia. and death.

On Wednesday his brother, Capt. Willis S. Barnum of Syracuse, was summoned, and be arrived yesterday. He was with the general when the end Henry A. Barnum was born in Jamesville, Onondaga county, New York, Sept. 24,

He was educated in Syracuse, and in 1856 became a tutor in the Syracuse Institute. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

He enlisted as a private in the 12th New York Volunteers in April, 1861, and was elected captain of Company I, and went to the front with his regiment, which was the first under fire at Blackburn's Ford in the fighting preliminary to the battle of Bull Run. was promoted to major in October,

1861, and, after being for a short time on Gen. Wadsworth's staff, rejoined his regi-ment and served through the peninsular ment and served through the peninsular campaign.
When on Gen. Butterfield's staff at Malvern Hill he received a wound, from which he has never fully recovered, and was left for dead on the field. A body supposed to be his was buried, and a funeral oration was delivered at his home.

He was taken to Libby prison, where he remained until July 18, 1862.
He was on leave till the following December, when he was commissioned colonel, and led his regiment at Gettysburk and at Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded again and where his regiment captured 11 battle flags.

battle flags.

He was again wounded in the Atlanta campaign, commanded a brigade on Sherman's march to the sea, and was the first officer to enter Savannah.

He was brevetted major general on March er to enter Savannah. was brevetted major general on March

On Jan. 9, 1866, he resigned, having declined a colonelcy in the regular army, and became inspector of risons in New York. He was eputy tax commissioner from 1869 till 872, and was for five years harbormaster f New York. 85 he was elected as a Republican to the State Assemby

FIRST RAIN FOR A YEAR

Means the Salvation of Thousands of Acres of Arizona Grain.

TEMPE, Ari., Jan. 29.-Rain began fallng throughout central and northern Arizona at an early hour Tuesday, and continued in a steady downfall all day.

It is the first real rainstorm since Feb. 15,

It is very timely, and means the salvation of thousands of acres of grain in the Salt and Gila valleys.

2000 PIECES USED.

Extraordinary Case of Skin Grafting in Pennsylvania,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 .- Mary Reilly of Port Richmond was frightfully burned in the early part of last May, while lightng a fire at her home. She was taken the Episcopal Hospital, where an unsuccessful effort was made to cause the skin to grow again over the raw surface. Dr. Tunis determined to try a new process of skin grafting, using very small bits of skin. He fitted them on the point of a needle and immediately transferred them to the patient's wounds. A convalescent patient. Dr. Haseltine of the hospital staff, and the husband, were willing to supply the new skin. In all about 2000 grafts were taken. The physicians were delighted to find that the minute particles adhered, forming centres for a new growth. Finally the wound became covered, and Mrs. Rielly has just been discharged. effort was made

THREE ROADS TO BE ABSORBED. Big Deal Proposed by the Cincinnati,

Ham:lton & Dayton. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29 .- A Republic spebout to absorb the Indianapolis, Decatur & killing five men and wounding fiva. Western and Terre Haute & Peoria roads. The deal also includes, it is said, the Iowa

This will create a new line from Cincin-This will create a new line from Cincinnati to St. Louis and the Northwest via Metcalf on the Clover Leaf line, and will tap an important section of the country.

The deal will affect the Vandalia most, but also cutting into the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville. It will likely make an important difference in the freight receipts of both roads. The Vandalia may have her Cincinnati connection broken off by the deal. It is understood that the deal may be consummated within the next 90 days.

A preliminary trip for observation has been made by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton officials, and the negotiations are now in progress.

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GOSLINGS.

Fowls from the World Over to be Seen in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- The third annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association will be held in Madison mare Garden, beginning next Wednesday

and continuing for a week.

Fowls from all parts of the world will be exhibited. There are first and second prizes in all classes; and in some of them there are also three grades of honorable mention. There are 320 classes of fowls en-

A Pennsylvania entry is a canary which A Pennsylvania entry is a canary which was brought up in a dark room and allowed to hear nothing but "Yankee Doodle." A strain from that melody is all it can whistle. A incubator contest will be one of the leatures of the show. All of the incubators will be in operation, and if none of them break down it is thought that at least 2000 chickens, 800 ducks and 500 goslings will be hatched during the week of the show.

COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Operators Decided to Reduce Diggers to

nela district within the next 30 days. The miners are now receiving three and ne-third cents per pushel for mining, and the operators have decided to reduce the

price to 3 cents per bushel. price to 3 cents per bushel.

If the reduction is not accepted they say they are prepared to shut down all the mines indefinitely.

The diggers say the company store prices are so high that they cannot make living wages at the lower rate, and prefer idleness rather than work at the reduction.

"J. I. C.'s" Will.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 27.-In the County ourt here, yesterday, the last will of the late Jerome I. Case was admitted to probate. According to the will Mr. Case left an estate valued at \$1,100.000. Of this amount \$1,000,000 was in personal property, and \$100,000 in real estate. After provisions are made for the funeral expenses, the will be queaths to the widow the homestead on Main st., also \$100,000 and bank stock in several banks. To Charles H. Lee he bequeaths in trust \$80,000 for his children. To his sister, Mrs. Wright of Denver, is left \$50,000 in trust, and to Florence Holbrook of Chicazo, \$2090. All the rest of the property goes to the children, and he expressed a desire that the son, Jackson I. Case, manage the interests in the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Works.

Going to Crush the Expressmen's Union. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27.-The express companies have combined with a view of crushing in its infancy the new labor organization going under the name of the Express Messengers' Brotherhood. Since the strike of the Southern express messengers the fact has been developed that the organization is not a local one, but is national in scope and secret in character. It originated in the East and worked West.

According to a member of the brotherhood, three-fourths of the messengers east of the Mississippi are members, but the West has not been fully canvassed as yet, though the expectations are that all those west of the river will be within the fold within six months. Application has been made for admittance to the Federation of Railroad Employes. After they are admitted, demands will be made upon various companies to right certain wrongs of which the messengers complain. of the Southern express messengers the

omplain.

Supt. Gains of the Southern Express Comany, Messrs, Wells and Rood of the Amercan and Wells, Fargo, and Supt. Adams of he Adams are authority for the statement hat the companies are trying to find out now many of their men belong to the brotherhood, with a view of forcing their withdrawal.

although an official counting gives only a dozen. The disparity is due to the fact that the Chinese conceal the presence of disease as long as possible, as they dread medical treatment by whites. The quarantine officer refuses to permit six customs officers at the station to return to this city, claiming

that they would spread contagion. No quarantined persons are allowed near the dead line. Six European passengers, who are contined with the Chinese, are making great complaint over lack of suitable accommodations. Another China steamer is expected next Thursday.

Crew of Mail Ship Stricken with Fever. New York, Jan. 27.-The British steamer Marcia, which was chartered by the United States & Brazil Mail Steamship Company, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon, from Victoria, Brazil, Dec. 30, and St. nas Jan. 13.

They report four deaths from yellow fever mong her crew. While at Santos Alex McDonald, aged 30, English, was taken sick and died on Nov.

Capt. Metcalf, aged 45. was taken sick on ec. 6 and sent to a suburb of Santos, where died on Dec. 9.

he next man taken with the disease was m. Andersen, the third engineer. He don Dec. 16 and was buried at sea. he chief mate, Andrew Smith, who had en charge of the steamer when Cant. toalf died, was taken sick and died on 17th, after the vessel entered the harbor. the 17th, after the vessel entered the harbor of Victoria. He was transferred to the shore but died before reaching the hospital. James Gordon then took command and proceeded to this port.
The Marcia, this morning is at quarantine

fumigating. She will sail up about noon. Church and Dwellings in Albany De-

stroyed. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27 .- Fire was discovered at 4.15 o'clock this morning in the French church of the Assumption on Hamilton st., and in a few minutes the entire structure, which was a frame one, was wrapped in flames.

wrapped in flames.

The priest in charge, Father Lavigne, rushed in to save the sacrament, but he had to turn and run for his life.

In half an hour nothing but bare, blackened posts remained.

The flames spread to the pastor's house, on the west end, to a four-story brick and three two-story frame houses on the east.

The entire fire department was called, and for at least five hours there was a hard fight for supremacy.

and for at least five hours there was a hard fight for supremacy.

The pastor's house was thoroughly gutted, and the frame dwellings, occupied by colored families, were entirely destroyed.

Not a vestige of the church property was saved, and the loss will be about \$30,000.

The thermometer registered 4° below zero, and a high wind was blowing.

The firemen suffered intensely with the cold, some of them being literally encased with ice an inch thick, which had to be broken by their comrades so that they could walk."

Wants \$75,000 for Russia.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society, has issued a statement regarding the famine in Russia in which she suggests that Boston, New York and Philadelphia raise \$25,000 each or \$75,000 in all delphia raise \$25,000 each or \$75,000 in all which sum, the says, will ship, including all attendant expenses, four cargoes of food (contributed to the famished Kussians by the West), from New York to Libeau on the Batic. Miss Barton states that Dr. J. B. Hubbell, general field agent of the American Red Cross Society, with his assistants, will accompany and do all in human power to see that the contributions reach the true destination. Miss Barton says contributions may be sent to her or to Riggs & Co., Washington. To the statement is appended a letter from Walter Kembster, one of the United States commissioners who went to United States commissioners who went to Europe to investigate the causes of emigration. The letter states that the famine district in Russia is nearly equal in area to the United States and contains a population of over 35,000,000.

Carelessness the Cause. STAUNTON, W. Va., Jan. 29,-Yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred at the Rush Run coal mines, Fayette county,

While the process of blasting was going cial from Evansville, Ind., says that the on, by some misadventure, a blast, owing to Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road is a defective fuse, went off unexpectedly,

They were all colored. The killed are;
Clarence Hill, John Porter and James
Booker of Albemarle county, W. Va.
The other two are not known.
The wounded men are: Alexander Hill,
Daniel Robinson, Charles McClung, Jack
Stuart, Thomas Sellars, all of Augusta
county.

county.
The wounded men were brought to Staunton last night.

Trains by Electricity.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.-General Manager insles of the Wisconsin Central said today: 'I think we shall run trains on the Wisconsin Central by electrical power before the Columbian exposition is over.

"The discoveries of the uses to which electricity can be put, and its adaptability to moving trains, are far ahead of what is generally supposed.
"I think you will find that some one of
the great electrical companies will make
public some surprising developments at an
early day."

Flint Glass Strikers Return. PITTSBURG. Penn., Jan. 29.-The flint glass workers who struck yesterday, reurned to work this morning at the seven factories, pending an investigation of the trouble by a joint committee of workmen and manufacturers.
In the meantime the obnoxious rule

In the meantime the obnoxious rule which led to the strike will not be enforced. News Notes. Attorney McCook of Pittsburg Wednesday filed a motion for a new trial in the case of Senator Quay against the Post Publishing Company of that city and A. J. Barr and James Mills.

and James Mills.

Judge Shepard, in the Circuit Court of Chicago, rendered a decision Wednesday morning, in the Evangelical church tight, in favor of the Esher and Bowman faction, as against the Dubbs faction. The decision involves church property valued at \$1,000,000.

Three Cents Per Bushel.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 30.—The most formidable strike of coal miners ever known is threatened in the upper Monongable district within the upper Monongable district within the coal miners.

\$1,000,000.

A. Peabody & Co. of New York, wholesale dealers in diamonds, are reported in financial difficulties, and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. The brigantine Harvey and Aubrey, which was driven ashore off Blue Point Monday, has been abandoned. The cargo of cocoanuts was saved. There is said to be no insurance on vassal or cargo.

nus was saved. There is said to be no insurance on vessel or cargo.

E. Russell Warren, one of the oldest hotel proprietors in the country, died suddenly of pneumonia at Windsor, Ont., Wednesday, aged 59.

Mike Hornick, a Hungarian, who was arrested for attempting to wreck a passenger train of the Delaware, Lackawanna & West-ern railroad, and who was tried at Wilkes-barre, Wednesday, for the third time, was convicted and given the full penalty. The 12th annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance convened in Chicago Wednesday morning. About 70 delegates were in attendance.

were in attendance.

There has been a two days run on the Hopkins Place Savings Bank of Baltimore, caused, it is claimed, by an erroneous publication that application be made to place the bank in the hands of a receiver.

The supply of tuberculociden for St. Mark's Hospital. New York, which has been held in the custom house since Jan. 12, was released and delivered Wednesday. Tuberculociden is Koch's lymph purified, and it is the first instalment of the new lymph to reach America.

reach America.

Mr. John Ford of New York, whose two sisters were among the victims of the Christmas ever railroad horror at Hastings, N. Y., one of whom was killed and the other maimed for life, Wednesday retained Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who will bring two suits against the railroad company—one for \$5000 for the death of Elizabeth Ford, and the other for a much larger sum to cover the burning and maining of his sister Annie.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by his

ing of his sister Annie.

Archbishop Corrigan, accompanied by his secretary. Mgr. McDonnel, sailed for Bermuda from New York, Thursday.

Wiley R. Brasfield, the "combination salesman," was married at Lexington. Ky., Thursday night to Miss Cirra Bracht of that city.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State executive committee. Thursday, decided to nold a State convention July 27, at Parkers-At Jersey City, N. J., Thursday, Arthur Stockton, a tinsmith, 29 years old, shot and instantly killed his wife, and probably fatally wounded his sister-in-law. Jealousy was probably the cause of his act.

The courts at Columbus, O., have been asked to appoint a guardian for John Quinn, an aged wanderer who, though worth \$300,000, has led the life of a tramp from his boyhood. boyhood.

Luther Stephens and his wife, Ann Stephens, of Alabama, were committed to-the penitentiary from Chicago. Thursday, for distributing counterfeit money. They

for distributing counterfeit money. They how many of their men belong to the brotherhood, with a view of forcing their withdrawal.

Smallpox Among 500 Chinese.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—It 'looks now as though a majority of the 500 Chinese cooped up at the quarantine station on Angel island will come down with smallpox. It is reported that there are 30 cases, although an official counting gives only as elected treasurer and Herbert M. Condict, secretary.

secretary.

A factional feud that promises to rival in bloodshed the famous Hatfield-McCoy, or any of the other desperate factional wars which have made this section of Kentucky notorious, has broken out near Pineville. The scene is a wild mountainous locality

known as South America, and is about 18 miles from the nearest railroad point. Owing to the inaccessibility of the place, particulars of the fight are hard to obtain. Three men have been killed since last Saturday. Their names are Manuel Parton, Lee Davis and Will Jones.

Five hundred pounds of dualin powder exploded Thursday at Audenreid, Penn. killing two men and badly injuring 15 others. The killed and injured are all Italians, and their names cannot be obtained.

Farmers Not. Satisfed with the Present.

A Philadelphia & Reading coal engine collew up at New Castle, 40 miles north of Reading, Penn., Thursday morning. The following men were instantly killed; Engineer Ziegler, Fireman Paul and Jacob Curner, John Wintergeen and Henry Sands, More Silver in Colorado — Foreign prakemen.

The steamship Polaris, from Stettin, which was some days overdue, arrived off Sandy Hook Friday. Some anxiety had been felt as to the safety of the ship, as she left Stettin Jan. 5. The 5-year-old stallion Frank Smith, owned by H. C. Jewett of Aurora, N. Y., is credited with pacing one-eighth of a mile on a covered track in 14 seconds—a 1.52

water was entirely cut oil from one of the tunnels for hours at a time. The clogging of another had begun, but the efforts of 15 or 20 men finally prevailed, and the channel was cleared. The trouble proved to be at the Chicago av. pumping station. The pumps began to give out about 7 o'clock Friday morning, and the engineer stopped the engines and found the chamber below them partly filled with ice.

A squad of Texas rangers, Friday, under Sergt. Robinson, part of the forces operating in the vicinity of Palito Blanco ranch, ran across a party of five or six strange Mexicans. The Mexicans refused to hold communication with the rangers, and fled after firing a volley. The rangers returned the fire, but all the Mexicans escaped, though it is believed some of them were hurt.

Mansas amt Nebraska, are not satisfied with the present price of grain, and will hold until trises."

As a rule, they have sold their surplus and have enough money to do this.

hurt.

Aurora, Ill., had enjoyed immunity from the grip until within the last week, when the epidemic seized the town, and is now rapidly spreading. It is estimated that at least 1000 persons are down with the disease in the city. One hundred employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops are laid up. Mayor Frasier is critically ill with the malady.

rapidly spreading. It is estimated that at least 1009 persons are down with the discusse in the city. One hundred employes of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops are laid up. Mayor Frasier is critically ill with the malady.

Gov. McKinley is seriously ill. For some days he has been gradually succumbing to an attack of neuralgia of the stomach, but would not give up work. Friday he was confined to his bed, suffering great pain.

The strike among the tanners employed in Milwaukee is spreading, and the prospects are for a snutting down of all the tanneries in the city for an indefinite period. It is estimated that the number of striking hands has reached 400 by accessions to the ranks of the whiteners from other branches of the trade in one or two tanneries where there has been an attempt to employ apprentices and non-union men. Both sides

| Chicago, Ruffing to Alley and the Hillinois Central, and both must now stop their shipments via New Orleans.

"These three routes make a rate 4 cents less that via Chicago, and have, consequently, been crowded with traffic."

President Fish of the Illinois Central believes that the Northwest should now supply Cuba with all the flour it needs, and to that end has organized an excursion of millers, which starts from Minneapolis for Cuba of Feb. 26.

The duty has been lowered on flour to Cuba from \$5.33 to \$1 per sack of 200 pounds. of the trade in one of two taineries where there has been an attempt to employ apprentices and con-union men. Both sides are strongly organized. The bosses held a meeting Friday night and the employes hold conferences daily. It is claimed by the bosses that the 120 men who originally struck were earning \$25 per week, and that the present condition of the market will not warrant an increase.

Arrant an increase,
Mrs. Harriett L. Packer, the tounder of Mrs. Harriett L. Packer, the founder of he Packer Institute for young ladies in Brooklyn, died in Brooklyn. Tuesday in the '2d year of her age. The great success of he Packer Institute from the date of its oundation is a part of the history of Brooklyn. The grames of 200 young women are foundation is a part of the his ory of Brook-ityn. The names of 900 young women are upon its rolls today. Dr. Alonzo Crittenden was the first president of the institution and held that position for more than 30 years, until his death.

years, until his death.

Coroner Manker took the testimony of 10 of the patients at the Indianapolis Surgical Institute Wednesday and several of them told the story of their peril and escape in the most graphic manner. Miss Leonora Knowles said that she and eight other patients were sleeping in a room on the third floor and she was awakened with an alarm of fire from one of her roommates. The witness did not hear any alarm at her door and did not believe any wasgiven. Dr. McLain, the house physician, testified that patients were required to remain at the institution, and confessed that treatment had en refused to patients because they

For the tenth time within the past year, an attempt was made Thursday morning to set fire to Burlington Ia. In one or two cases the incendiaries have been successful in destroying property. Fires were disin destroying property. Fires were dis-covered at Bennett & Frantz carriage works covered at Bennett & Frantz carriage works and the wooden ware manufacturing plant simultaneously. Both of the structures are in the heart of the business part of the city. Rags saturated with oil were used in starting the blaze.

Rev. Addison Kingsbury, D. D., died Monday night, aged 92, at Marietta. O. He was born in Coventry, Conn., and graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1828. He held many prominent pastoral charges in different parts of Onio, and since

charges in different parts of Ohio, and since 1838 had been trustee of Marietta College 1838 had been trustee of Marietta College. It is said that the examination of the books of the Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, by the government experts has brought to light additional evidence of fraud, and warrants of arrest have been issued for several persons who were connected with the bank. The Spring Garden Bank suspended about a year ago. The president and cashier, Francis Kennedy and Henry Kennedy, were arrested and convicted on numerous charges and are now erving long terms in the penitentiary.

victed on numerous charges and are now serving long terms in the pententiary.

The Queen and Crescent shops at Meriden, Miss., were burned on Tue-day morning. Loss, \$150,000. Fully 500 men are thrown out of employment. Everything was destroyed except the round house and the master mechanic's office. The origin of the five is unknown.

The Deposit Bank at Glasgow, Ky., closed its doors Thursday, after a big run. A rumer started in some way that the bank had failed, and soon after every depositor in the county was calling for his money. The bank paid out all its available funds and then suspended payment and made an assignment. Its assets will considerably exceed its liabilities, and every depositor will be paid in full.

Dr. Wesley Newcomb, who died at Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday night, aged 84, was one of the leading conchologists of the world. He made the famous collection of shells purchased by Ezra Cornell for the university at Ithaca, and had passed 23 years there in its arrangement and classification of its increase.

Judge Manning F. Knapp of the New Jer-Judge Manning F. Knapp of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and presiding judge of the Hudson County Circuit Court, dropped dead Tuesday afternoon while delivering a charge to the grand jury at the court house. Thursday morning a terrible accident occurred at the Rush Run coal mines, Fayette county. W. Va. While the progress of blasting was going on, a blast, owing to a defective fuse, went off unexpectedly, kiling five men and wounding five. They were all colored laborers. The killed are: Clarence Hill, John Porter and James Booker of Albemarle county, W. Va. The other two are not known. The wounded men are Alexander Hill, Daniel Robinson, Charles McClung, Jack Stuart, Thomas Sellars, all of Augusta county. ugusta county.

Augusta county.

Near Cumberland Gap, Tuesday, four aborers were killed by an explosion. They were thawing out blasting cartridges.

On Tuesday last the far nhouse of George Myers, near Kendallville, Ia., was burned o the ground. and Marion, the 18-year-old on of Mr. Myers, and Mr. Owens, a brother of Mrs. Myers, who were sleeping in an upper room, were burned to death. Mr. Myers, his wife and five children, barely escaped with their lives.

Myers, his wife and five children, barely escaped with their lives.

The military authorities are confident of capturing or annihilating Garza. In concert with the State troops they made a move and they believe they have Garza surrounded and think he will right when they close in, If so it will be a fight to a finish. It is reported that Garza has been legally advised not to surrender to the United States, as he would be delivered to Mexico under the treaty, and that would be certain death.

Archibishop Langevin died Friday evening at Father Point. Que, after an illness of 12 hours. He was 71 yea sold and was the first bishop of the Rimouski diocese.

What Leo XIII, Eats and Drinks.

It seems that His Holmess Leo XIII., in the matter of eating and drinking, is most frugal. A correspondent at the vatican states that the pope's breakfast consists of a cup of goat's milk with a dash of coffee in it. At his dinner he consumes a basin of broth and one plate of roast or boiled meat, followed by an orange—the latter at all seasons of the year. For supper he takes a second basin of broth and a boiled egg.

Of wine his holiness drinks sparingly, and always Bordeaux, supplied by some plous people of the Gironde district, who send him annually a barrel of 225 litres, which suffices for his needs. The vatican collars, however, are richly stored, notably with famous Rheinish vintages of 1812 and Spanish wines of 1782, together with cognacs, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity. the matter of eating and drinking, is most

Farmers Not Satisfed with the Present

Weekly Review of Trade says: It is undeniable that there exists a considerable feeling of disappointment. More business, but

at lower prices, seems to be the rule.

on a covered track in 14 seconds—a 1.52 gait.

A family named Burdette, who recently settled on the Pottawatomic reservation, O. T., had not sufficient shelter or clothing during the cold weather, and the father, mother and two children died of exposure, the baby alone being found alive.

Henry G. Dowd, known as "Jack the Slasher," charged with cutting drunken men's throats, was acquitted at New York Friday on the grounds of insanity at the "time of the commission of the crime." Judge Fitzgerald committed Dowd to the State insane asylum at Auburn.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and Moncure D. Conway, the historian and biographer of Tom Paine, spoke Friday night at the celebration of the 155th anniversary of Paine's birth, which was held in Chickering Hall. New York, under the auspices of the Manhattan Liberal Club. A large audience was in attendance.

The water works of Chicago were in trouble again Thursday, and there is still danger of another water famine. Few people knew now near they were to a famine a second time within a week, as great efforts were made to keep the facts within the walls of the City Hall. The supply of water was entirely cut off from one of the tunnels for hours at a time. The clogging of another had begun, but the efforts of 15 or 20 men finally prevailed, and the channel

They Will Keep it in Hand for Better

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—President Egan, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, is not

"Western farmers, especially those in Kansas and Nebraska, are not satisfied with the present price of grain, and will hold un-

As a rule, they have sold their surplus and have enough money to do this.
"I do not think it is a concerted move, but all of them seem agreed that they can at least lose nothing by holding.
"Missouri, Kansas & Texas is refusing

STRAWBOARD GOES UP.

Action of the Trust Advances Every-

thing Packed in Pasteboard. Noblesville, Ind., Jan. 29.-An agreement has been signed by all the strawboard mills in Indiana by which prices for 1892 will be 30 per cent. higher than they were last year, and consumers will be compelled to pay \$40 per ton for strawboard instead of

The public accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year have been issued. They show that the revenue on account of the consolidated fund was \$38,579,310, and the expenditures \$38,343,567, showing a surplus of \$2,235,743. The total debt of Canada is placed at \$289,899,229; the assets at \$52,090,199, and the net debt at \$237,899,030, an increase during the year of \$275,818.

held in the East.
'Most of the sellers got rid of their stock OUR STATE LEADS THE REST. 'Most of the sellers got rid of their stock at 60," said the distiller, "and now the price is far below that. After they sold out President Greerhut was not at all backward in saying that the government was sending out agents to investigate the trust. This sort of talk forced the stock down."
"Yes," said Edward Morris, son of Nelson Morris, the packer, when seen last night, "we have sold considerable of our whiskey trust stock—not all. The stock was getting into the hands of Eastern holders; the Wall street speculators were running the stock up above its value, and then hammering t down again, and as we are not doing that kind of business, and did not care to hold speculative stock anyway, we have sold a good deal of the whiskey stock.

"There has been nothing secret about the good deal of the whiskey stock.

"There has been nothing secret about the sale—that is, to those interested—for we advised all those who were in with us of what we intended to do. I don't know anything about this talk of a government investigation of the trust. It may be true or it may be just a Wall Street report. I don't pretend to know. We did not regard the stock as particularly risky, but it was a speculative stock, and so we sold it."

COLORADO MINERS WILD here yesterday in the Jack Pot claim.

bankers assert that if bar silver remains at 90% cents, a drop to 70 cents is inevitable. A dollar's worth of United States commodities is worth \$1.42 in Mexican money, figuring the Mexican dollar at 70 cents, and added to this is the cost of transportation and customs duties, which will add fully 100 per cent. more before the goods are placed upon the Mexican market.

The effect of this falling off in the price of silver is most keenly felt on this border, and if something, is not done to remedy these commercial evils quickly, trade relations will be entirely cut off.

Low Grain Duties BERLIN, Jan. 27.-The Reichstag yesterday rejected the tariff committee's resolu-tion in favor of the admission of foreign without regard to the country

origin, and adopted a compromise proposed origin, and adopted a compromise proposed by Her Buhl and Minister Von Boetticher, that all foreign corn stored in free ware-houses Feb. 1 with the German customs union shall be admitted until April 30 at a reduced rate; also stocks of corn already ordered but left in bond by millers. This provision also applies to timber and wines.

Not Touching Silk and Wine Duties. PARIS, Jan. 27 .- A representative of the Associated Press called upon the United States minister, Whitelaw Reid, today, and showed him a number of articles which were recently published in American papers in which it was alleged that perotiations More Silver in Colorado — Foreign
Tariffs and Home Industries.

New York, Jan. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s

Were being carried on in Paris for reductions in the American duties on silks and wines in return for reciprocal advantages in the French duties.

After Mr. Reid had read the articles he said: "There is nothing in it."

GARZA IS IN MEXICO.

So Says Senor F. Mendoza, One of His Ardent Admirers - Diaz Downfall Plotted and Wished.

SAN DIEGO, Tex., Jan. 30.-The GLOBE correspondent went out last week to Palito Blanco, Garza's house, and while there met F. Mendoza who published El Inter ational, the newspaper formerly owned by Catarino

Senor Mendoza is a man of brilliant in-tellectual atta nments, a Cuban by birth, a refugee, and was not loath to express his iews on the situation. He said: "Were Garza to die today the rev-

He said: "Were Garza to die today the revolution would continue.

"This is not a question of men, but of principle, right, justice and freedom.

"The people are dissatisfied with President Diaz and will not stop until his overthrow has been accomplished, no matter who may head them in the movement.

"Garza secured about 400 men and has that number in Texas while he has a possible and unknown army of many thousand in Mexico, which will spring up as mushrooms when Garza gives the signal.

"This is an army of citizens and does not include Mexican troops who will flock to his standard when the way is opened.

"Since last September Garza has divided his time equally between Mexico and Texas, but is now in Mexico, not on this frontier, but in the interior.

"There will be little done until June, when the elections take place. That is the time Garza has always intended to strike the blow that will crush the Diaz government.

"It is a fact that the church is belying this

with headquarters in Boston, and soon began to act as superintendent of

It is a fact that the church is behind this movement. It is not with Garza, but with the Mexican people in their struggle for

WISDOM FOR CULTIVATORS.

Some Thoughts on the Growing of Vegetables and Fruits, with a Reference to Deer Island Worked In.

The regular business meeting of the Horticultural Society was held at 11 a. m., President W. H. Spooner in the chair. Mr. Reuben Curtis was proposed for membership, and the business meeting adjourned. Dr. H. J. Barnes was then introduced and zave an interesting lecture on "frigation" gave an interesting lecture on "irrigation with Fresh Sewage." He said that water was an essential factor in the cultivation of the strawberry. In the composition of fruits and vegetables water exists to the externed from \$20\$ to \$20\$ pages 1. Levil fruits and vegetables water exists to the extent of from 50 to 90 per cent. Land which can be irrigated has only to be loose and permeable in order to have the whole of the fertility developed which climate and manure can confer. To insure rapid growth a plant must be provided with all the mosture it is capable of absorbing.

Water, carbonic acid, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, ammonia and a few early minlast year, and consumers will be compelled to pay \$40 per ton for strawboard instead of \$30, as heretofore.

This will advance the price of all materials packed in pasteboard boxes.

The agreement was brought about by the American Strawboard Company, otherwise Rhown as the Strawboard Trust, which has hitherto been at war with the smaller concerns.

The works in this city belong to the trust.

OTTAWA TRADE RETURNS.

There is a Decided Increase in Value of Export.

OTTAWA, Ont. Jan. 29.—The trade returns for the past six months show that the value of the exports for the six months ending Dec. 31 last was \$71,738,049, against \$62, \$41,210 for the corresponding six months of the preceding year, a net increase of \$8, \$896,839.

The public accounts of Canada for the last fiscal year have been issued. They show that the revenue on account of the sonsolidated fund was \$38,579,310, and the consolidated fund was \$38,579,310, and the sonsolidated fund was \$38,579,310, and the same of \$2,235,743. The total debt of Canada ada is placed at \$289,899,229; the assets at \$52,090,199, and the net debt at \$237,899, colon, an increase during the year of \$275, \$18.

and the air serves as nourishment for plants. The son was taken to the central physician save been decleted by a disastrous configuration of commission of charity by the person responsible for its creation. Variation and the father was removed in an unbulance to his own home. The father was removed in an unbulance to his own had to his own and the father was removed in an unbulance to his own had to his own and the father was removed in an unbulance to his own had the present was removed in an unbulance to his own had the present was removed in an unbulance to his own had the present was removed in an unbulance to his own had the attending physician saves to the supreme Cour.

The same offers the palarie of the programment of the catred that the shooting fath was not an accident, and he went the shooting fath was not an accident, and he went that the shooting fath was not an accident, and he went the doctains and the went that the shooting fath was not an accident, an WHISKEY TRUST DOWN.

Stock Falls and Western Holders Sell to Eastern Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The following is printed here: A distiller who claims to be in the confidence of the officers of the Cattle Feeding and Distilling Company, while at the internal revenue office yesterday, said that the big holders of the whiskey trust stock had got rid of several millions worth of trust stock in the last few weeks, and that most of the stock was now held in the East.

At Deer Island, where there are a thousand or more idle hands, I would set them to work, said he. raising vegetables, fruits and flowers on land irrigated with sewage from the North Metropolitan district, which soon is to flow past their summer residence and discharge into Boston's harbor. I would feed them on asparagus, celery, lettuce, onions and cabbages raised by the sweat of his brow. The surplus fruits might be employed to tickle the palate of the governing politicians as a perquisite for their arduous duties, and the flowers to adorn the municipal banquet table.

Dr. Barnes concluded by reading extracts from Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," describing the sewerage of Paris.

The ore is silver bearing, and assays 220 ounces in silver to the ton.

Mining men are wild with excitement. The population of Creede two weeks ago was 2000. Today it is 3500, and two trains a day are swelling that number. There are few houses in the place, and 75 cents is the price charged to secure a place on the floor to sleep and furnish your own blankets.

The side tracks are filled with Pullman sleepers, and the struggle for borths is of daily occurrence.

It is expected that the population of the town will reach 25,000 by May 1.

When Bought with America's Giltberry of the price of silver bullion has a serious effect upon the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States as it reduces the value of the Mexican silver dollar to a figure not calculated to stimulate trade between the two republics.

Mexican money is quoted here at 71, and bankers assert that if bar silver remains at 30% cents, a drop to 70 cents is inevitable.

A dollar's worth of United States commodities is worth \$1.42 in Mexican money, and assays 220

Total.....\$13,044 \$4.298 307,553 472,066

The total number of men employed on the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 749,301, being an increase over the number of passengers raried by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 749,301, being an increase over the number of passengers raried by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 492,430, being an increase over the number of passengers raried by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 492,430, being an increase over the number of passengers carried by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 749,301, being an increase over the number of passengers carried by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, was 749,301, being an increase over the number of passengers carried by the railways of the United States during the year endin The ore is silver bearing, and assays 220 Total.....\$13,044 \$4,298 307,553 472,066 In 105 was killed, and 1 in 12 was injured. Passenger travel was comparatively safe, as only 1 in 1,727,789 was killed, and 1 in 203,064 was injured. The chances of an individual passenger being killed were that he could travel 41,425,823 miles before meeting his fa e, and 4,885,684 miles before being injured.

> Advice to a Young Man. "What do you say to a lady when you are at a ball?" asked a young gentleman who went to a bail for the first time. "Talk to her about her beauty," replied is the friend who had been there before.
>
> "But suppose she hasn't got any?"
>
> "Then talk to her about the ugline of the other women present."

> > 1

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

James T. Furber, Manager of Boston & Maine, Dead.

Dairyman's Convention at Auburn, Me. -A Son Shoots His Father.

Death's Notable Doings-Notes from All the States.

James T. Furber, vice-president and gen-

eral manager of the Boston & Maine system, died at South Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday, after an illness of less than a week, from acute pneumonia complicated with leurisy, and resulting in heart failure. Mr. Furber was born in Somersworth, N. H., June 5, 1827, his father being a farmer of that town. When 14 years of age he left the farm and entered the printing and newspaper business at Great Falls. After learning his trade he came to Boston, and was

employed for a time on the Journal. When about 23 he went to Great Falls, N. and there, with John B. Woods, afterward a New York journalist, founded a weekly paper called the Thursday Sketcher. In 1853 he began work for the Boston & Maine in unloading freight. Later he had the care of the little station at Great Falls. He remained at Great Fails 11 years, and then in 1864 went to Jersey City, N. J., where for six years he was master of transportation of the old Erie railroad, now the New York, Lake Erie & Western. Mr. Furber left their employ in 1870 to again enter the service of the Boston & Maine. He was appointed local agent of the road in Lawrence, which position he held two years. In 1872 he was made general freight agent,

the road, succeeding Supt. Merritt, who was compelled to resign who was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, and a few years ago, when the Eastern railroad was acquired, he became general manager. Two years ago he was elected a director of the road and vice-president. Mr. Furber was a leading factor in all that pertained to Boston & Maine success and development. He was active in bringing about the consolidation of the Eastern and the Boston & Lowell, including the Passumpsic line, the absorption of the Massachusetts Central, and afterwards the acquiring of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester. Later he was active in opening up a line of travel to the West and South from New England, via the Poughkeepsie bridge. Mr. Furber was also director in the Massachusetts National Bank, Boston, and was a Mason. He was twice married.

There was a beautiful display of flowers twice married.

The more noticeable being an exhibit of 50 varieties of Camellias of the most delicate tints and gorgeous hues, shown by Mr. Fraucis B. Hayes of Lexington.

Mr. John L. Gardner's exhibit of orchids were of a superior quality, and the show of flowers by the Bussey institution. Harvard, was particularly fine. This collection included the Christmas rose, Chinese Fleur de Lis, trailing arbutus, Parkman crab apple, Bird of Paradise and other exquisite specimens.

The regular business meeting of the Horticultural Society was held at 11 a. m., President W. H. Spooner in the chair. Mr. Reuben Curtis was proposed for member. and has been living at Fall River. The father has been living with another son and daughter. In the quarrel which resulted in the separation, James took the part of his mother, and other relatives have feared that he would make trouble during his visit. Last night they learned that he was going away, and to be certain of his departure, they went to the Fall River Line appears, they went to the Fall River Line appears, it is a second to look for James, Jr., but the father remained at the end of the slip. James, Jr., came upon his father unexpectedly, and the first any one knew of their rectly at his lather while standing less than five yards from him. One bullet grazed the father's chin, the second cut his arm between the shoulder and elbow; the third went into his left hand; the fourth went through his coat and lodged just opposite his stomach; the fifth went through his stomach; the fifth went through his coats and lodged just opposite his heart. Officers ran on the pier and saw James. Jr., throwing away a 38-calibre revolver. They placed the young man under arrest, then ing away a 38-calibre revolver. They placed the young man under arrest, then ing away a 38-calibre revolver. They placed the young man under arrest, then if followed the father, who had walked toward the gang-plank of the steamer to call his other-children. When the officers ran on the pier and saw James. Jr., throwing away a 38-calibre revolver. They placed the young man under arrest, then in the pier and saw James. Jr., throwing away a 38-calibre revolver. They placed the young man under arrest, then in the father was removed in an ambiliance to his own home. The father has been under medical treatment several

The tabulated statistics of railways issued by the interstate commerce commission shows that Massachusetts leads all the States in proportion of miles of railway to square miles of territory. Her ratio is a miles of territory. Her ratio is a mount of railway to every 3.73 miles of territory.

The following table shows the revenue and density of traffic per mile of line of all the New England roads whose gross revenue exceeds \$3,000,000.

Per mile of line—Per mile of line—Per mile of line—Sead of the sample of the building was occupied by F. Currier, shoe manufacturer, and he loses all of his machinery and about 50 hands are thrown out of employment, besides a large quantity of shoes in process of manufacture.

John S. Brown's long the flames spread to the sawmil of John S. Brown, and this was destroyed.

At 10 o'clock both buildings had been burned to the ground.

Hoyt, Taylor & Hurd estimate their loss at about \$10,000, and they have an insurance of about \$4000.

All of the valuable machinery and about 50 for shipment, besides a large quantity of shoes in process of manufacture, and about 50 hands are thrown out of employment.

BALIROADS.

Per mile of line—Per mile of line—Per mile of line of all the loses all of his machinery and about 50 hands are thrown out of employment.

Messrs, Hoyt, Taylor & Hurd state that they will not relate the commerce of the board have two candidates, hence the deadlock.

Waters & Shand of Adarus, Mass., are said to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights on the chesting to have rented the ice rights of hands as miles of territory.

The first of o'clock both buildings had been burned to the ground.

All of the valuable machinery and a large and the chesting the province of Portland, Me., died Tuesday. He was secretary of the Ca-co and Portland about 50 hands are throw

SUBJECTS FOR DAIRYMEN. Papers on Interesting Topics Delivered at the Convention at Auburn. AUBURN, Me., Jan. 28 .- At the dairymen's convention today L. R. Berry of the Forest City creamery illustrated the operation of

the Lavall separator.

Prof. Balentine explained the Babcock

tester as a preface to a talk on the chemis-

He began work in the mills at the age of years, and was familiar with all the early atton manufacturing experience of Samuel

Slater.
After leaving the mill he was apprenticed to John N. Wood, a tailor, for \$25 a year and his board.
He graduated in the business and opened

an establishment of his own, at one time employing 25 hands.

He held various public offices, and at the time of the Dorr war was appointed by the governor to raise a contant of volunteers.

He was one of the original six to purchase the Swan Point cemetery, that famous burial spot of Rhode Island, in which his remains will rest on Monday next.

He was an active volunteer freman, and was the originator of the firm of William Jeffers & Co., steam fire engine builders in this city.

this city.

In several corporations he was a director, and was closely connected with nearly every business interest in the city.

Death resulted from ailments produced by an attack of the grip.

PREACHER AND EDITOR.

Death of Rev. Ebenezer Dawes, Formerly of the Bristol Republican.

He had been settled there about 10 years, and was pastor of the First Congregational church at Dighton for 17 years previous to that, the Dighton church being his first

He was a graduate of Brown University, and was a son of Dr. Ebenezer Dawes, at one time the leading physician of Taunton.

Mr. Dawes was editor and one of the owners of the Bristoi County Republican for about 20 years, having become interested there about 1860.

He leaves a widow, who is a native of Petersham, and three daughters. charge.

Hon. Ossian Ray, aged 57, died at Lancaster, N. H., Thursday afternoon. He was one of the most prominent men in New Hampshire. He was a lawyer with a large railroad practice, served two terms in Conrailroad practice, served two terms in Congress from the original third district. He was born Dec. 13, 1835, in Hinesburg, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1868 and 1869, and served as solicitor for Coos county from 1862 till 1872. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872. He was United States district attorney for the district of New Hampshire from Feb. 22, 1879, till Dec. 23, 1880, resigning upon his nomination to Congress.

William Sawyer of Bar Mills, Me., a re-tired lumber dealer and merchant, died Friday, aged 84.

The Maine building at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago will be built en-tirely of Maine granite and timber. It is estimated that it will cost \$40,000. Many firms will contribute material as an adver-tisement.

A meeting of the directors of the Maine Mile Track Association was held on Thursday afternoon. George Burnham of Portland was chosen president. The form of track will be decided upon at a meeting to be held Feb. 6, but it will doubtless be the regular oval.

Building and Loan Association at the time of his death.

Mr. Jonathan M. Morrill of Contococok, N. H., an ex-representative to the Legislature and a retired manufacturer, died on Tuesday. He was a native of Salisbury, Mass., and 77 years old.

Mr. Charles R. W. Strong of the register's office, United States Treasury Department, died Thursday, at Washington. Mr. Strong was a deaf mute, born in Rutland. Vt., and educate lat the Harlford Asylum and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was appointed a clerk in the office of the register of the treasury, where he had been employed for nearly 30 years.

Judge Henry A. Scudder, who died suddenly at the Hamilton House, Washington, Tuesday, was born in Osterville, Mass., in 1819, and came from the Cape Cod family of that name. He was graduated at Yale College in 1842.

Mr. Josiah Josselm of Bridgewater, Vt.

tester as a preface to a talk on the chemistry of the churn.

Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin gave a talk to dairymen, condemning the pooling of milk for cheese factores, saying that variation of milk defrauds one set of patrons for the benefit of another.

O. Winslow of St. Albans spoke this afternoon on "Home Grain Products for the Dairy Cow."

He was followed by Thomas Doggett on "Growing Corn and Disposing of the Crop."

Premiums, both first special and first bo rd premium (a silver set) were awarded to Mrs. C. E. Moore of Winthrop; second board premium, divided between Willis Cobb and Mrs. M. L. Robbins of Winthrop; second board premium, divided between John L. Howe of Greene and Mrs. M. L. Robbins of Winthrop; third board premium, divided between B. F. and F. H. Briggs of Auburn and Mrs. A. W. Bachelder of East Winthrop.

WORKED IN A MILL AT SEVEN

Death of Gideon L. Spencer, a Pioneer in the Cotton Trade.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 29.—Gideon L. Spencer, who was a boy here during the days of Samuel Slater, the cotton pioneer, died at his home on North Main st. this morning in his 89th year.

He leaves two sons and three daughters, one son being Frank G. Spencer, superin.

He leaves two sons and three daughters, one son being Frank G. Spencer, superin.

He leaves two sons and three daughters, one son being Frank G. Spencer, superin.

morning in his 89th year.

He leaves two sons and three daughters, one son being Frank G. Spencer, superintendent of the Worcester division of the New York, Providence & Bosion railroad.

He was a native of East Greenwich, this State, and came here with his parents in 1807. A Sure Thing for Him.

[Jester.] Smith-So you are a post! And may Iask

how you make your living?
Rondo—Oh, I win all the fasting competitions at the dime museums.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—Rev. Ebenezer Dawes, pastor of the Lakeville Congrega-

Notes.

Punish the Guilty Parties,

to offer in due time if there should be ground for so doing, such reparation as

The preliminary examination was com-

menced on the morning which followed the

night of the conflict, some days

before you presented your complaint, but the investigation could not be finished

with the rapidity that the government of Chili desired, because the rules of proced-

are in criminal matters which are estab-

lished by our laws are of slow application

HOWARD'S LETTER.

Hill's Career as a Lesson in Individuality.

Inflexible Purpose Illustrated by the Lives of Abelitionists.

Moral: "Give the Boys a Chance to have brains enough to lay it down and stick Comment of the English Press on the Show Themselves."

New York, Jan. 30.—Whatever may be the outcome, Senator David B. Hill is today

New England Democrats know of him, politically, quite as much as any of the rest

Aside from his partisan views, looked at senator is a most interesting individuality. In many respects he is a typical American. lacking only in this, that as yet there is no and say, "Well, that may be all right, Mrs. Hill, and therefore no little Hills to clap their hands with joy at papa's trium-

phant ongoing. He seems to me a peculiar illustration of the desirability of programme.

Has admirers will tell you that when he was a boy he made up his mind to be preside nt of the United States.

When a boy, I dare say, he was like all when we were boys. Later he was a close student, and when entering upon maturer life developed a not uncommon habit of reticence, of self-communion. himself in a not offensive dignity of manner he raade very few intimate friends, but ated many persons to his interests. No difference.

Don't Be Absurd.

There is a very great difference. Thousands of men become attached to the personal ambitions of others without having an affection, a sentimental regard for the

For 15 years past Hill has been regarded s a "rising man."
Events justified that estimate, for he has

steadily risen until today, occupying the proud position of a senator in the upper house of Congress, he is enabled to look about him upon hundreds of thousands of men willing to follow his banner, either for death,

party or for personal reasons.

I do believe that, when in the Senate of this State, Hill hoped to be governor, and when he became governor, knowing very be an individual entity all through life if he York as against a Republican candidate, of existence and stick to it, he made up his mind to try for the nominato be elected president.

ings of that decorous body. Indeed, his friends and followers would

ity is not regarded with favor. I saw him in Albany, just before he left escutcheon, the institution of slavery. for Washington, I saw him in Washington immediately after his reception there, and I saw him in the Manhattan Club on Tuesday night.

lion of the hour. Although

To a Student of Human Nature he gave abundant evidence of internal satspeech, that he cared the turn of his hand either for the regrets expressed upon his in any conscious existence, they look upon 60,000,000 people united, happy, prosperious demonstrations of the New York Democrats in the magnificent parlors

of the Manhattan Club. Why is this so? Because on a programme he works laughed at it. steadily for an end which he believes can be attained not by gush, enthusiasm or

hard work at that. By work and work alone he sees this end veighed against by the pulpit.

is to be attained. mosphere is filled with shouts of Hill, his friends adroitly direct that the State con-

vention, which is to appoint delegates to the great national convention to be held in Chicago, must meet on the 22d of February, at which time without doubt delegates instructed to vote first, last and all the time for David B. Hill will be designated. The first step in the Hill programme was the election of Gov. Hill to the United

The second was a series of political dem-

The third, the designation of an unusual and, as some regard it, an abnormally early day for the meeting of the convention; and fourth, the appointment of Hill delegates to

Now, all this, simple as it appears after its accomplishment, required first a programme and second a persistent insistence upon every prearranged step.

city, down to the very day of the selection of Feb. 22 for the State convention, opposed that step.

Pleaded, Begged, Argued, Commanded.

Hill and his party don't care for the utterances of that paper. They care very much.

But papers are factors only, as individuals are factors only, and, like the car of jugger- guardism, libellings, cannot be estimated. naut, which once started stops not in its manglement of men, women and children, progress without swerving.

Hill without being struck by its programmed some one else might be gratified. Now, there is a lesson in that.

fabrics, at what he said about importations | ly as a clear conscience. for spring and summer wear, and I found when the humidity of the atmosphere was no one move you. such as to make men crazy, turn angels into devils, and upset creation in every material sense, our shops were filled with men, and women, and children working upon thick overcoats, upon furs, upon thick flannels, upon the warmest possible woollen gar-"I did." ments, preparing for the biting blasts of

They Looked Ahead. And that's precisely what I mean by saying that Senator Hill and his friends are

working on a programme. Nothing can swerve them from their pur- Hicks?" asked Marberry. They may fail in the ultimate, but that this morning," said Barton, wearily

doesn't alter the fact of a programme or of their persistent insistence to it. To them advice, counsel, leading up to a swerving from the plan, would be as absurd, as sense ess, and as unavailing, as would the silly jabbering of one who, going into a sweater's shop where 200 machines were rattling away on trousers half an inch thick, says to the proprietor, How absurd. Why, man, the thermometer shows 90 in the shade. Who in the name Text of the Document Which Satisfied of heaven can ever wear such trousers as

Hill was very fortunate in having had a Perhaps you remember what Abraham Lincoln said when about to leave his old home for the capital of the nation, "Neigh-

bors, give your boys a chance." We, who have passed the line, we, whose programme if not laid must rest forever untouched, can at least have the satisfaction of suggesting to others policies born in from a purely personal point of view, the our own folly, our own lack of information, our own unfortunateness in beginning Thousands of successful men will read this

> But I Never Mad a Plan. "I was pitchforked into my occupation, and nothing but honest industry has granted

And that's right, too. No one doubts, particularly in this land where every man is able to edit a news-paper, make a speech, run a steam engine

and build a railroad, under the most ordinary circumstances honest industry will other boys, full of fun, with a healthy or- win success, but if this honest industry ganization that permitted him to romp and carry on precisely as you and 1 carried on straight cut to success, which doesn't mean money alone, but to influence and to chardeny that that is the better way? There are very few Hills.

By which I mean there are very few indi-Of the 60 odd millions of people in this country, could you give me, off hand, the

names of more than 100 whose heads are far above the level? There are more than 100, but you couldn't give me the names of 100 to save your life. yet every one of these 60 millions of men,

vemen and children lives his own life.

Your own head feels its own throb. Your own stomach has its own grip. Your own shoulder feels its peculiar rheumatic and patriotism of our people, twinge. You have your own backache, Should it be necessary, I wi you stub your own toe, you die your own | municate with Congress upon the subject.

You Fill Your Own Grave,

well the strength that New York carries has brains enough when he begins, no matinto conventions, and having faith in his ter whether they are in his own head or the star that he would be able to carry New head of his father, to start on a programme

Many men having started on a certain tion, and, that attained, to do his level best line, finding it unpopular, give it up and try something else; encountering an obstacle I believe he cares very little for a seat in they give that up and try something else. the Senate, save that that is a step toward. The consequence is they are first-class fizzles. from start to finish. Other men are stim-He is too active, too wiry, too pronounced ulated by opposition. They rather relish a man to be content with the placid ongo- hostilities, they like to meet enemies. Adverse criticism they laugh at.

Take as a conspicuous illustration, that think he had fallen back unless in some which is long since gone, the determination way he forced to the front and made him on the part of the anti-slavery element in elf prominent in a body where conspicuos- this country to put down what they believed There was no name known to man they

There was no epithet too vile to be applied to them. They were rotten-egged on the ber, 1891. On each of these occasions he was the platform, they were stoned in the street.

isfaction, ordinary observers could detect entire lump, and little by little brought the the event which occurred in Valparaiso on

Freed From the Curse of Ages. Personal fear? They didn't know it. blackening of reputation? They

Deprivation of fortune? They endured it. They were hissed at, hooted, followed

Satulent demonstration, but by work, and with execration, beslimed in the news papers, blackguarded on platforms, in With what effect?

To the effect that they were absolutely welded with their principle. They adhered to their programme with

Lovejoy, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, John A. Andrew, Arthur Tappan from their purpose, than you could are the latter will be fore and after the latter was a salier of the saliers of the United States before and after the latter was a salier of the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers of the United States before and after the latter was a salier of the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers and saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and saliers and saliers and saliers rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on the saliers and decree of the Almighty, and today those names are haloed with the reverence that people always cheerily and cheerfully give martyrs, whether martyrdom means a

the taking away of reputation, which, never however, affects character. But back to Hill. I utilize Senator Hill today as an illustra ion for the careful pondering of parents, that they may see the advantage of a pro gramme adhered to, hoping that it will ren of the advisability of entering upon The leading Democratic organ in this life's highway with some idea of what they

are going to do and where they hope to go to, and I utilize it in the hope that young men, whether with or without parents, Day after day, with double-leaded edito. may have sense enough so far as in them

Now, it would be folly to say that Senator by which their life may be guided in business, in social duties, in public matters, as well as in individual character. The solid satisfaction that a man has when he knows he is right, despite black-

Assertion proves nothing. There are times and circumstances when regardless of age, sex or condition, so the explanations are unwise. There are compli-notable feature of the Hill programme is cations in all lines of life and business where it would be absurd to expect a man No man can study the career of Senator to sacrifice himself that the curiosity of

procedure. With an iron nerve and a tremendous will, and an utter disregard of times there is no contentment equal to that advice, counsel, threats, promises, after the of a clear conscience, there is no inspiring programme is determined upon, on he goes. of courage equal to a clear conscience. there is nothing under heavens that en-I was very much impressed, a few days ables one to continue his programme, to ad-

nce, when talking with a dealer in such here to his own determination, so thorough-Ergo, in laying down your programme, in that he and his confreres are not thinking formulating your plan, bear this in mind. If you are as pure as snow and as chast If you are as pure as snow and as chaste winter is; of arctics, nasty as our pavements as the moon the time will come, if you are are; of skates, excellent as the ice-forma a force and a factor and an active worker

tion is; of jungling bells, and furry robes, in life's affairs, when you will be misunderand dashing steeds, and shapely sleighs, stood, maligned and assaulted, which being magnificent as the riding is, but of lawns, the case, if your programme is in the right and muslins, and calicoes, and prints, and direction, approved by your conscience, and summer sifks, and gauzy bonnets, and fluffy you have will power enough to adhere to it, material for dog-day wear. Last summer, nothing under heavens can disturb you and

Mr. Snodgrass Was In.

"Ardup, did you apply to old Snodgrass

"How did you come out?" "Head first."

it for prompt, reliable results, safety and economy. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists.

Had Heard It. "Did I tell you what my boy said to

WHITE-WINGED PEACE

The Chilian "Incident" May Now be Considered Closed.

the United States.

Situation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 28.-The following is the President's message transmitting he additional Chilian correspondence

lished by our laws are of slow application and it was not possible for the President of republic to modify or set them aside.

This delay, which was inevitable, owing to the independence with which the judicial authority must act, has compalled the government to delay, greatly to its regret, the settlement of the difficulty pending with our government, and a spontaneous offer of reparaprinted below: To the Senate and House of Representatives-I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilian minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto of date Jan. 27, and a despatch from Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst.

The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State Department till after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to to our note of Jan. 21 withdraws with acceptable expressions of regret the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. respondence between this government and

for the recall of Mr. Egan.

assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is to the conduct of the Valparaiso authoriso conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon flict all forces at their disposal

In certain times he stands alone.

And to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive

of Friendly Words. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.-The Presi-

dent today sent to Congress the add tional correspondence in the Chilian matter. First was Chili's answer to the ultimatum of the United States, dated Jan. 25, and received at the State Department at 9 a.m. It is as follows:

Santiago, Chili, Jan. 25, 1892, To Blaine, Washington: I have today received the following reply

to my note of 22d inst.: SIR-The undersigned has had the honor to receive your excellency's communication government of Chili attaches due impor-dated 22d inst., received in this department tance to the question now under discussion, to be the one blot on the American the 23d day, and the duly authenticated that he does not for a moment hesitate to copies of the instructions which the honorable secretary of state of Washington has sent to your excellency by cable under such reparation as is just, and that he has here is to blame the United States for press dates of the 21st inst. and the 23d of Octo-

In the instructions of the 21st inst. the One of them was murdered on the highway: honorable secretary of state informs your all of them were subjected to the violence excellency that his excellency Mr. They were the leaven which leavened the by the government of Chili, with respect to

ort of the event, to wit, that it was an attack upon the uniform of the navy of the United States, which had its origin and

Feeling of Hostility

towards that government, and not in any act of the individual sailors belonging to it. Second-That the police of Valparaiso evidently did not do their duty in protecting those sailors and that a part of the police by the police or the soldiers, and

Third-That he is consequently compelled to carry the question back to the state in which it was placed by the note of the Hon. literal defilement of the human temple, or Mr. Wharton, dated Oct. 23, and to ask for suitable satisfaction and some adequate reparation for the injury done the governent of the United States.

The honorable secretary of State, Mr. laine, regrets that the government of Blaine, regrets that the government of Chili has not from the very first appreciated the gravity of the question raised, and that it has attributed to it no other importance than that of an ordinary quarrel between sailors, adding that no government which respects itself can consent to civil or military persons employed in its service being man reated or killed in a foreign territory on account of resentment for acts which it may have committed, or which may be imputed to it, without requiring adequate reparation.

may be imputed to it, without requiring adequate reparation.

The honorable Mr. Blaine, in this connection, recalls the fact that the government of the United States has voluntarily recognized this principle, and has acted accordingly when any injury has been committed by its people against any one holding an official position of a foreign country, in consequence of acts which had aroused resentment.

"In such cases the United States has Never Sought Words of Little Weight or ambiguous meaning in order to make reparation, but have condemned such acts n vigorous and energetic terms, and have ever refused to give other adequate satis-

The honorable secretary of state, Mr.

Blaine, states moreover that it is not his intention to discuss the details of the incident of October, but only to set forth the conclusions at which his government has arrived. The honorable secretary of state says: "We have given every kind of opportunity to the government of Chili to offer explanatory or extenuating circumstances, and we have given due consideration to the fact that the government of Chili during agreat part of the time which has elapsed since the 16th of October has been in a provisional situation."

He then adds that he is directed by his excellency, Mr. Harrison, to say that he has been compelled to take notice of the instructions sent by Mr. Matta, minister of foreign affairs, to the Chilian minister in Washington, under date of Dec. 11, because, although they were not officially communicated to his government, they received the greatest possible publicity, and that consequently he demands the immediate withdrawal of the said instructions as to those parts which he considers offensive, and adequate satisfaction, in order that the diplomatic relations between the two nations may not be interrupted.

Without any intention of opening a discussion as to the facts referred to by the communication, which have extracted, and continual himself to the first part of communication, which have extracted, and continue himself to the first part of the instructions of the honorable secretary of state, the undersigned must state to your

excellency The Regret with which the government of Chili sees that His Excellency the President of the United States finds reason to continue to regard the incident of October as an attack caused by a nostile feeling towards the uni-

They may fail in the ultimate, but that this morning," said Barton, wearily.

Examine Your Horse!

For all kinds of lameness, bunches, bony tumors, inflammation, colic, sore throat, and in fact, in every case where an application or blister is needed, use Gombault's Caustic Balsam, as no other preparation ever made equals it for prompt, reliable results, safety and economy.

Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists.

The undersigned and its fluctuate occurrence took place caused by a nostile feeling towards the united States, easier to district where the sailors of the vessels living in the bay of Valparials or in the habit of assembling without distinction of nationality.

From the nature of the incident it would be impossible to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which as its origin or pretext, but the undersigned can assert that the undersigned can assert that the desires to maintain itself in friendly understantism of the Valparials of the very ling. The undersigned the united States, with which it desires to maintain itself in friendly understantism of the very ling. The undersigned the united States, which are lasted where an application or blister is needed, use Gombault's that as used by a nostile feeling towards the united States, with which it desires to maintain itself in friendly understantism of the very ling. The undersigned can assert that the temposable to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which are the ling of the United States, with which it desires to maintain itself in friendly understantism of the Valparials of the very ling. The undersigned can assert that the temposable to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which are all very ling that can fully sat sty your government. The government of Chill cherism that can fully sat sty your government of the United States, because the impossible to prove that there was no doubt as to the special cause which are the habit of the United States, we all the lambage of the United States because that the unde

President is not disposed to exact or ask anything which your government would not under the same circumstances spontaneously concede.

With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I am, your obedient servant,
Luis Pereira. gravity than which usually occur in the same district between the sailors who frequent it, and the factof knowing that two deaths have resulted from it among the 16 wounded men of the Baltimore had sufficed to give it an extraordinary character and to induce the government of Chili to adopt the measures necessary to discover and

EGAN. DID HARRISON BLUNDER?

Intimation that He Made too Much Haste on Monday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Did President Harrison before this morning have any idea that Chili was going to apologize to the Inited States?

in the House yesterday intimated as much, and because he did so intimate he was at once "jumped" upon by several Democrats, while the Republicans have not yet ceased denounce him for his lack of patriotism From all that THE GLOBE correspondent can ascertain Mr. Breckinridge was in measure justified for the suspicion which

already given verbal assurances of the regret of his government over the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore, and that fuller and more formal assurances of the same kind were then being awaited from Mr.

kind were then being awaited from Mr. Egan.

It was a surprise to those persons in the secret that those assurances did not arrive. There is a mystery here which yet remains to be cleared up, but that the Chilian government believed its communications through its minister in Washington to Mr. Blaine were satisfactory to the latter, is strongly borne out by a despatch to the London Times from its Santiago correspondent, who says that "Chili, relying upon the advices received from Minister Montt as late as Friday, that pacific assurances were given him constantly by Mr. Blaine, the American secretary of state, considered that a settlement had been practically arranged, especially as Chili, through President Montt, had given counter assurance of a friendly feeling and of a desire to satisfy all reasonable demands. President Montt," the correspondent adds, "is now seriously compromised."

If the statements made by the Times correspondent activity show that President and the president was true they show that President and the president and the president and the president activities of the president and the president and the president and the president activities they show that President and the president activities they show that President and the president activities as a president and the president activities are president activities and the president activiti and in what shape it should be made. The The treatment of the incident of the undersigned would remind you, referring

that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government, by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress.

This turn in the affair is very gratifying to me as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people.

Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CHILI'S REGRETS.

Her Answer to the United States Full of Friendly Words.

of May 21, 1891:

"There is no government, however civilized it may be, however great may be the vigilance displayed by us police, and however severe its criminal code may be, and however speedy and inflexible may be its administration of justice, that can guarantee its own citizens against violence growing out of individual malice or a sudden popular tumult."

This was

Precisely the Situation of the administrative authorities at Valparaiso on the occasion of the occurrence which took place in October. The under signed hopes that the foregoing will convinc the honorable secretary of state that the condemn in vigorous terms the act committed on the 16th of October, or to offer not neglected the opportunity to express these sentiments before now, since on various eccasions, and through the plenipotentiaries of both countries, he has forwarded explicit declarations on the subject

owing to its sincere desire to cultivate friendship with the United States. If the United States government should ot accept the foregoing explanations as satisfactory, notwithstanding that the cial authorities hold the guilty parties ling that the judi-Responsible for the Disorder

of Oct. 16, the undersigned must recall the through the medium of its minister in tween the United States and Chili, says: Washington has expressed the de-Washington has expressed sire to submit any misunderstanding (dispute) to decision by arbitration by any

will and its resolve to accept arbitration after the final judgment which would not be further delayed many days, in furtherance of its purpose to give a speedy solution to the incident in the most friendly government of the undersigned

The government of the undersigned called upon its minister for a definite reply on the 11th inst., and on the 13th Minister Montt replied that, notwithstanding certain observations made by the American State Department with respect to the opportunities of resorting to arbitration, he had nevertheless agreed with the honorable Mr. Blaine that if any divergence of views or disaccord should supervene after the verdict of the judge of Valparaiso, such controversy would yield to arbitration.

The indersigned hastened to declare that he would fully accept such an agreement, for which reason the government of Chili deems that the case has arisen for submitting to arbitration in terms as ample, as those above indicated, any difference of views which it may have with the government of the United States concerning the incident of United States concerning the incident of the Baltimore. There is, therefore, sub-mitted to the honorable secretary of state of the department of foreign relations of Washington the designation of either the Supreme Court of justice of the United States, or

A Tribunal of Arbitration, o determine the reparation which Chili may have to make for that lamentable oc-

As for the despatch addressed under date of Dec. 11 to the Chilian minister in Washngton by the minister of foreign relations of the provisional government, the undersigned submits that there could not be, on the part of the government of Chili, the purpose to inflict any offence upon the government of the United States, with which it desires ever to cultivate the most friendly relations. Consequently the undersigned deplores that in that telegram there were employed, through an error of judgment, the expressions which are offensive in the judgment of your government.

Declaring, in fulfilment of a high duty, courtesy and sincerity toward a friendly nation, that the government of Chili absolutely withdraws the said expressions, the undersigned trusts that this frank and explicit declaration, which confirms that which had already been made to the honorable secretary of state in Washington, will carry to the mind of his excellency, Mr. Harrison, and of his government, that the people of Chili, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, has the lively desire to maintain unalterable the of the provisional government, the un-

Good and Cordial Relations which up to the present time exist between made without reservation in order that it

may receive such publicity as your government may deem suitable. With regard to the suggestion made touching the change of the personnel of your legation, to which the instructions of the honorable secretary of state refers, it is incumbent upon the undersigned to declare that the government of Chili will take no positive step without the accord of the gov-

I await instructions.

Mr. Breckinridge, it will be remembered

On the 20th instant it was stated in these expecting to receive from Minister Egan despatches of the most pacific nature and which would go a long way toward settling he dispute. It was said then that Minister Montt had

compromised."

If the statements made by the Times con

If the statements made by the Times cor-respondent are true, they show that Presi-dent Montt had assumed that his verbal assurances were satisfactory, and that the sending of a formal despatch was merely the last act in the affair.

There is no denial that these verbal as-surances were known in this city and known to certain men who all along have been against war, and who have believed that it was not necessary to go to war.

These are the statements made here to-night. LYMANS. BURNHAM, WILLIAM A. HALL,

These are the statements made here tonight.
They are, of course, a most serious reflection on the President, and still further strengthen the impression that the President has been guided more or less by his personal feelings in this matter than he has by the merits of the case.

Mr. Blaine told Mr. Blount that the cablegram had been received at the State Department. It was entirely satisfactory to the United States, he said, and he had no objection to Mr. Blount making public this fact and his knowledge of what the despatch contained.

"The bottom is out of it," said Mr. Blount this afternoon.

this afternoon.
Speaking of its contents, Mr. Blount said:
"It stated that there was the greatest feeling of regret on the part of the Chilian government and people over the Baltimote tragedy. It contained an explanation of the charges that the Chilians generally were hostile to the United States.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

Spectator Upholds United States Position, but is Alone in So Doing. London, Jan. 30.-The Spectator in the course of a long review of the American Chilian question, says that the tendency

ing Chili overmuch. America, it adds, is one of the greatest nations in the word; Chili is one of the weakest. Any demand therefore n the part of the Union which s couched in firm language is sure to

reparation?

"Given these facts, the English people and the English government would certainly have refused to discuss whether their minister had conducted himself properly ar not, or whether Uruguay had not a legitimate grievance against England."

Sarcastic Suggestions. of Oct. 16, the undersigned must recall the LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Standard, in an most advantageous location in the City of Brookly bircumstance that the government of Chili editorial this morning on the dispute beforeign affairs, cannot be suspected of any

> Spread-Eagleism and Trickery Charged The London Chronicle says: "If Chili's offer of satisfaction was sent under the cirhas been guilty of an act of most disreputable 'spread-eagleism.' He must have known ble 'spread-eagleism.' He must have known before he published his hectoring message that Chili had done all and more than was required; therefore his message was mere blague.' We confess we hesitate in coming to a conclusion so utterly disgraceful, not only to Mr. Harrison but to the great nation that have made him trustee of their honor and interests. We cannot believe him capable of such a mean dodge, although we are not unmindful of the dirty trick his wire-pullers played on Lord Sackville-West. Mr. Hatch's appeal to 'rally around Harrison' reads like a bit of Mark Twain. The American government needs no defence against anybody, unless it be Blaine and Egun.

> Egan.
> "It is quite a delusion to suppose that Eng-"It is quite a delusion to suppose that England cares whether or not America builds a formidable navy or incurs burdens for the purpose of vindicating its Fenian agent in Chili. Mr. Egan is not likely to be sent as minister to England while our police want to consult him about the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. America had better settle the building of her navy as we do, with a view to the interests of the people, and not to the interests of what Artemus Ward calls the 'show bizness' of the outgoing President Harrison's message asserts the novel doctrine of diplomacy that a band of swaggering sailors are entitled to the same redress as is an ambassador who has been attacked. America is a great country, and there is no doubt but that even this globe of ours would scarcely have room for it if it was seriously prepared to push the civis romanus sum doctrine thus far."



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sales for upwards of forty tarrison, after carefully examining all that has been submitted to him by the government of Chili, with respect to the event which occurred in Valparaiso on the event which occurred in Valparaiso on the event which occurred in Valparaiso on the event which occurred in the United States at telegram which in the United States at telegram which in the part relating to this matter, officers and crew of the vessel, the Baltimore, and of others who witnessed the event, has arrived at the following conclusions:

Express to the United States government what has already been stated, adding all the data that are known in the most correct and amicable form; express to the United States originally suffered a substantial injury to which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. "Suppose," the Spectator asks, "that a body of English blue jackets where brutally attacked on the data that are known in the most correct and amicable form; express to the United States government what has already been stated, adding all the data that are known in the most correct and amicable form; express to the United States government what has already been stated, adding all the data that are known in the most correct and amicable form; express to the United States government which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. "Suppose," the Spectator asks, "that a body of English blue jackets and amicable form; express to the United States government which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. "Suppose," the Spectator asks, "that a body of English blue jackets and amicable form; express to the United States originally suffered as abstantial injury to which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. "Suppose," the Spectator asks, "that a body of English blue jackets and amicable form; express to the United States originally suffered as abstantial injury to which no powerful civilized state could be expected to submit. "Suppose," the Spectator asks, "that a body of English blue jackets an past having amounted to over \$1,250,show a much greater increase after March 1st, u which date the Company will remove from its p ent limited and inconveniently located premises Atlantic Avenue to its new and commodious b ing now nearly completed at the junction of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue. This site was selected after due consideration, and it is believed to be the ferent lines of street cars, is opposite the station of both Elevated Railroads and within two blocks of the Long Island Railroad station, whereas the pres-ent location is reached by but two lines of street (dispute) to decision by arbitration by any power or tribunal which may be indicated to it; and in fact arbitration was sugested in conference with the minister of Chili in Washington on the 30th of December, when the government of the undersigned declared it good will and its resolve to accept arbitration after the final judgment which would not perienced staff of employes. Messrs. Lyman S Burnham and Hugh Boyd, and Mr. John M. Conl lin, for many years associated with the late firm have entered into an agreement with the Compa to remain in its service until July 1st, 1896, and for by the Company to acquire the interest of the d and was allotted pro rata among nearly six hundre

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